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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 133 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LONDON INDIANS GREET NEGUS

Impressive Welcome Scenes

ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO EMPEROR

English Woman Distributes Ethiopian Flags

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 3.

Scenes testifying to the British sympathy greeted the Negus on his arrival at Waterloo, accompanied by his two sons and two daughters and Ras Kassa.

Immense crowds, in some places twenty deep, assembled near the station and its vicinity, and welcomed the fallen monarch with loud cheering.

WARM WELCOME

The Emperor was officially welcomed by Mr. Eden's private secretary in accordance with the costomary procedure when royalty travels *incognito*. Other prominent persons were Lord Allen, Sir Walter Layton and Sir Norman Angell.

Many Ethiopians were present wearing their traditional cloaks over European clothes. The Negus's sons were attired in richly embroidered black garments, and his daughters in costumes of the latest European style.

Ras Kassa was in white native dress. Waiting crowds waved Ethiopian flags distributed by an English woman.

ADDRESSES GALORE

A number of addresses were read including one from the Indian Political Group in London.

The Emperor, his family and suite then entered the cars amidst renewed cheering, in acknowledgement of which, the Emperor waved his hat. Preceded by a political patrol car, the Emperor drove to his residence at Princesgate placed at his disposal by Sir Elly Kadoorie.

PROBLEM FOR DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Ethiopian Minister Invites Members To Meet Emperor

LONDON, June 3.

The Ethiopian Minister, Mr. Martin, has provided the Diplomatic Corps with the problem of etiquette by inviting all its members except Sgr. Grandi to a reception in London on Saturday to meet the Emperor.—Reuter.

ARGENTINE REPEATS HER DEMAND

Wants League Assembly To Meet On June 16

GENEVA, June 2.

The Argentine note, handed to the League Secretariat this evening, repeats the verbal demand made on May 29 and proposes that the League Assembly should be convened on or about June 16.

The note suggests that League members should face responsibilities of the new situation arising out of the annexation of Ethiopia.

The League Secretariat has got into touch with Dr. M. Benes, President of the League Assembly, who will have to consult Mr. Anthony Eden, President of the Council and other office-bearers before he can fix a date for the meeting.—Reuter.

Argentina's Request To League

LONDON, June 2.

Argentina's request for an extraordinary meeting of the Assembly of the League has not yet been formally made. The position is that the informal suggestion that a meeting was desirable was made by the Argentine representative at Geneva to M. Avenol who will consult the President of the Assembly, if informal conversation crystalises into request.—Reuter.

NO PEACE YET IN PALESTINE

Terrorism Continues Despite Emergency Measures

JERUSALEM, June 3.

Terrorism is continuing despite the presence of five battalions of British troops and introduction of New Emergency Regulations. Two bridges were blown up on the Hebron road early this morning. The road is now only passable for very light traffic. Telephone wires have been wrecked on the same road. British police patrol was fired on here during night in a narrow street of the old city. Nobody was hurt.

Emergency regulation empowers District Commissioners to order shop business to re-open and inflict penalties for default.—Reuter.

ARAB STRIKE BROKEN

Government Orders Shops To Re-open

JERUSALEM, June 3.

In view of the breaking of the Arab Strike, Government have enacted emergency regulations empowering district commissioners to order all classes of shops and businesses to reopen. Failure to comply will involve penalties.

The manufacture and import of explosives into Palestine have been prohibited.—Reuter.

KING & FREEMASONS

LONDON, June 3.

At a meeting of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons, the Duke of Connaught announced that the King had accepted the position of the First Grand Master.—Reuter.

IL DUCE KISSES BADOGLIO

Frantic Crowd Sees Returned Marshal Drive Home

(Special Cable.)

ROME, June 3.

Sgr. Mussolini welcomed Marshal Badoglio back with a kiss at the station. As the Marshal stepped off the train the band played 'Giovinezza" while a composite battalion, representing all arms, presented arms. Among the other soldiers in picturesque attire were all the Generals in Rome.

The crowd along the route from the station to Marshal Badoglio's house were frantic with enthusiasm as the Marshal with his wife, son and daughter drove home.

BADOGLIO'S TRIUMPHANT HOME-COMING

(Special Cable.)

NAPLES, June 3.

Marshal Badoglio in his triumphal home-coming in the morning was greeted by Prince Umberto while 21 guns thundered a salute. Local regiments provided a guard of honour at the Quay which was crowded by Fascist youth organisations. 500 officers and 2,000 guests. The Marshal then drove through the crowded streets and left by special train for Rome.

U. S. STEEL MAGNATES & CARTEL PROPOSAL

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, June 3.

No comment of importance has yet been made by the American steel magnates in regard to Mr. Carlof Dudley's Cartel proposal. There will probably be a further conference during the week.

U. S. OIL INDUSTRY

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, June 3.

"The statistical position of the United States oil industry is not so sound as might be," says Mr. Walter C. Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Company, New Jersey.

Mr. Teagle thinks there is too much crude oil, too much gasoline in storage and too much refinery capacity.

London Mayor's King George Memorial Fund

LONDON, June 3.

Subscriptions to the King George memorial which was launched by the Lord Mayor of London yesterday were flowing in throughout the day. The staff at Mansion House was busy dealing with cheques several amounting to 1000 guineas. It is impossible to state the total sum received bu t it is understood the amount will be published periodically.—Reuter's Special

STOP PRESS

NEW BURMA LEGISLATURES

RANGOON, June 3.

Two Government of Burma Orders-in-Council, one relating to commencement and Transitory Provisions and the other dealing with Corrupt Practices and Election Petitions were released for general information.

The first Order states that elections for the House of Representatives will take place any time after the end of September, 1936, and they shall be summoned to meet for their first session not later than February 11 1937, while the Senate shall be summoned not later than March 15, 1937. The present Legislative Council shall be dissolved by the Governor before the end of this year.—A.P.

AUTOMOBILE FACTORY FOR BOMBAY

Indian States And Leading Capitalists To Finance Project

MADRAS, June 3.

It is understood that the Automobile Factory proposed to be started in Bombay will have the support of several States and leading capitalists in India.

It is stated that the Industry will be started with a capital of one and half crores of rupees and that the services of some American and English experts will be requisitioned for running the factory.—United Press.

U. S. WHEAT CROP ESTIMATES

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW YORK, June 3.

The various estimates of U. S. Winter-Spring wheat crops in millions bushels are as follows:

Miller	**527,232**
Snow	**485,260**
Murray	**501,242**
Cromwell	**488,218**
Donovan	**505,230**

GOVT. NEED NOT TAKE FRIGHT

Abolition Of Landlordism Would Only Mean Ryotwari, Says Tandon

ALLAHABAD, June 3.

Interviewed by the "United Press" in connection with Babu Rajendra Prasad's speech delivered at Chapra on May 31, Babu Purshottamdas Tandon said that he differed from Rajen Babu in the latter's view that the abolition of landlordism would complicate matters and would add to the trouble of the country.

Babu Purshottamdas held that the abolition by giving reasonable compensation would be justice done to landlords and as for the Government it had no cause to take fright at it because in South India even to-day there was the ryotwari system without affecting the stability of the Government. He was, of course, opposed to expropriation as some Socialists loosely advocated.

Mr. Tandon thought that it was essential to appeal to the peasantry on the basis of economic conditions but this alone did not make the Congress Committee to Socialism. In his opinion Socialism was still a theoretical proposition in India and the habits of people would have to be changed by the force of ideas.—United Press.

ANSARI MEMORIAL FUND

Bajaj As Treasurer?

ALLAHABAD, June 3.

A. M. Khawja has forwarded to Mahatma Gandhi Rs. 2.000 received by him for the Ansari Memorial Fund, with a request that Seth Jamnalal Bajaj be appointed treasurer of the fund.

KAMALA NEHRU MEMORIAL

The Allahabad Municipal Board has sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for the Kamala Nehru Memorial hospital.

It rejected a proposal to give a donation to the Hindi literary museum.—A. P.

CHEAPER VISCOSS STAPLE FIBRE?

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, June 3.

Price reductions in viscoss staple fibre have been announced by all leading American Rayon producers.

AFGHAN-SOVIET TRADE PACT

Agreement For Purchase And Sale Of 10 Million Dollar Goods

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 3.

Reports indicate that a commercial treaty between Afghanistan and Soviet Russia was signed on May 25, after prolonged negotiations, and that it will come into force from the 1st of June. According to its terms, Afghanistan will export to Russia goods including Cotton, Drugs and Wool valued at 10,394,380 dollars and Russian goods of the same value will be imported into the Afghan country. The articles of import will include Sugar, Petrol, Kerosene, Cotton seed, Boots, Iron-wires, Cement, Iron and Motors.

It is officially denied that the Frontier Governor's recent visit to Kabul or the visit of Kabul British Ministers to Simla had anything to do with the Commercial treaty between Afghanistan and Soviet Russia. It appears that when the Afghan Foreign Minister recently visited London, he explained certain difficulties experienced by their Government. It may be that the Foreign Office instructed the Frontier Governor to discuss matters with Kabul in order to remove misunderstandings, or to clarify his Government's attitude.

CORONATION IN INDIA IN 1938?

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 3.

The authorities appear to have no definite knowledge regarding the date when King Edward's Coronation may be held in India after the coronation in London on May 12, 1937. It is presumed, if all goes well, the coronation may be held in India early in 1938 or late in 1937. Much will depend on the political situation in India at the time when the coronation will be held in England, when the date for the coronation in India may be announced.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Indian High Commissioner May Be Invited

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 3.

It is surmised that the High Commissioner for India may be invited to participate in the Deliberations of the Imperial Conference which meets shortly in London and for which the Dominions' representative is 'en route' to London.

Informed circles believe that owing to the impending Imperial Trade Talks the British Board of Trade have not replied yet to the Government of India's suggestions for fresh Trade Agreement between India and the United Kingdom. Official circles here maintain reticence over the British Press report about the miniature Imperial Conference.

INDO-JAP COTTON PROTOCOL

Tokyo Message, Surprise For Simla

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 3.

Reuter's Tokyo correspondent's message caused surprise in authoritative circles here who characterise the report that the British Foreign Office has authorised Japanese Consul-General to negotiate for the renewal of the Indo-Japanese Cotton Protocol as premature. Neither the Government of India have heard anything from London nor the Consul-General was advised by Tokyo.

Preliminary talks still continue in London through diplomatic channels. Reuter's report is believed to be a case of wish being the father to thought than actual facts thus far.

President's Challenge To Vested Interests

COME OUT WITH ALTERNATIVE SCHEME

Straight Question About Amelioration Of Masses

LAHORE, June 3.

"In the darkness that prevails around us in the world, there is no way out excepting Socialism and I can assure you it will injure no body, but benefit all excepting of course, the vested interests who must now learn to help the peaceful change" said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to a representative deputation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, led by Mr. S. R. Jariwala, Chief Agent of the Central Bank of India, Punjab Branches, and Vice-President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

Concluding Panditji said:—

"I want nobody to suffer. I always avoid hardships, and the middle class need have no fear in case it agrees to move with the forces in the country and work the new idea to ameliorate the condition of the masses".

For India Socialism Only A Matter Of Theory

Mr. Jariwala on behalf of the deputationists requested Panditji to remove the anxiety of businessmen.

Pandit Jawaharlal replying to the deputationists discussed the world conditions, and explained how they were sure to have their effect on the Indian situation.

He said:—

"Production there is enough, and yet people are dying of hunger. This is apparently the result of the present economic policy, and every thinking person has to consider these contradictions which we see everywhere in the world".

SOIALISM, ONLY REMEDY

Proceeding the Congress President said:—

"To me, Socialism is the only solution of our present economic disparity and all our ills, and I challenge any one to point out to me any well thought-out plan to solve the world problem, excepting Socialism. However, so far as India is concerned, it is a matter of theory only and will remain so till we achieve freedom. Britain also may be obliged to adapt herself to the new order but as long as India is not free, we cannot do anything".

CHANGING CONDITIONS

Replying to a question as to the necessity of spreading Socialistic ideas at the present moment if there is no immediate possibility of Socialism having sway over India, the Pundit said:—

"Ideas are always more powerful than individuals. When conditions come to the help of ideas, nothing in the world can check them. In India itself, changing conditions are forcing the spread of new ideas and even if I try to stop the flow of this tide, I shall fail."

In reply to another question, Panditji said:—

"I want you to let me know how you and the Government can do anything towards ameliorating the condition of the masses, as long as the present economic structure lasts. Under the present economic system, the masses are not recognised even. We have to increase their purchasing power, and this the Government will not be able to do, even if they wish so.

VESTED INTERESTS

Reiterating that there was no other course than the change of the present structure, Pundit Jawaharlal asked the deputationists to remember that the agrarian problem was there and it had to be solved. He asked them to absorb the unemployed in industries and social service centres, to teach people to be clean and make them aware of the hygienic rules.

"But you must remember" added the Congress President, "you cannot go on with anything, unless you have exposed the vested interests, and the biggest vested interest in India to-day is British Imperialism."

Pundit Jawaharlal desired the capitalists to understand Socialism or at least the economic theory, and expected them to help in the change being brought about. Nobody expected from any one of them to part with property, but if the capitalists helped in the change, it would certainly be peaceful. He would not mind, if the change took a little more time.—United Press.

CONGRESS AND PUNJAB MUSLIMS

President Confers With Local Leaders

LAHORE, June 3.

A number of deputations waited upon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru this morning including those of the Ahrars and Sikhs.

The discussion with the Ahrars centred round the general situation of the country, Socialism, Congress position in the province, and last but not the least the Shahidganj question.

Panditji was requested to evolve a formula as regards the Shahidganj question, acceptable to both parties leading to peace.

The Congress President told them that any friendship with the "Quadianis" would lower the Congress prestige among the Muslim masses. Panditji is reported to have sent for "Quadiani" literature dealing with their political objectives. As regards the Shahidganj, Panditji is reported to have said, that he would consider the matter sometime later.

Then followed a long talk about popularising the Congress among the Muslims in the Punjab. The deputationists stressed that it depended upon the mentality of local Congress leaders.

The Sikh Deputation discussed the Peasants' Movement, Communal Award and Shahidganj Question. The deputationists emphasised that the Muslims were responsible for creating the piquant situation under which it was impossible to negotiate for compromise.—United Press.

JAWAHAR FOR ALLAHABAD

Promises To Visit Punjab Again

LAHORE, June 3.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left for Allahabad by the Frontier Mail tonight. He was seen off by local Congress leaders, including Dr. Satyapal, President of the P. C. C. The Pandit assured Dr. Satyapal that he would try to come back to the Punjab next month to complete the portion of the present tour programme which had to be cancelled owing to his indisposition.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Artist for newspaper work. Apply to the Manager, the Bombay Chronicle.

Wanted Graduates, Under-Graduates, Matrics, Non-Matrics for a Banking Mercantile firm dealing in varieties. State salary, Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (6273).

For Kenya Colony a man with good knowledge of manufacturing mineral water on up-to-date plant, write stating age, particulars of previous experience and a photograph to Voucher No. 3302, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for a girls' High-School Graduates and Undergraduates, strong in English or Science. Ladies preferred. State qualifications, minimum salary with testimonials. Apply Box 3291, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted.—(1.) Professor of Domestic Science, (2.) Nurse-housekeeper to work as Resident matron. Applications to reach Principal Central College for women, Nagpur, before 23rd June. (3292)

Wanted experienced B.A., B.T. strong in English. History, Geography for High School in East Khandesh. Apply with anna stamp, Box No. 6249, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications reaching superintendent, Vadilal Sarabhai Hospital, Ahmedabad by 12th June, 1936, are invited for following posts: One ward-sister, Rs. 60—3—75, and staff nurses Rs. 40—2—60 (start of Rs. 48/- p.m.) with free boarding and lodging. Full qualified B.P.N.A. nurses (at least 3 years' experience for sister's post) need apply stating age, nationality, etc. with copies of recent testimonials. Intermediate pay allowable according to qualifications and experience. Appointment probationary for one year subject to confirmation. Services terminable by two months' notice on either side. Canvassing for appointment will disqualify. 3311

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam— Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of District Managers and Special Managers in the District of Bijapur, Dharwar, Karwar, Colaba, Thana and Ahmednagar on monthly salaries of Rs. 110-20-300 (annual) and Rs. 100-10-200 lishment and Pension. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned with credentials: N. R. Asundi, Esq., Provincial Manager, 13, Fort, Belgaum. Applications from other Districts of Bombay Presidency should reach: Samuel North Brook Pauls, Esq., Provincial Manager, Kachergalli Bungalow, Opp: District Court, Belgaum, or M. S. Menoki, Esq., Inspector of Branches, Eranhipalam P. O. Via Calicut, Malabar. (6159)

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Rooms in Mathuradas Bhuvan at Khetwadi Back Road, also in Shri Hari Nivas at Gowalia Tank and in Shri Hari Sadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66, Vithalwadi. Telephone No. 23518. (6176).

To Let. Big and Small Godowns at Helal Building, Mount Road, Mazagaon. Apply to the Pathan on the Spot, or 'Phone: 21532. (6230).

15. HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

Wanted Bungalow 200 sq. ft. built Hindu locality between Dadar and Vile-Parle, within 10 minutes from Station. About Rs. 12,000. 'Bona fide' parties need apply with full details to Box No. 6251, 'Bombay Chronicle'.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers, Overseers through Postal instruction. British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (6092)

Bombay Matric Results are very strict. Cambridge Senior results are never less than 50 per cent. Decide to-day and join. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 373, Lamington Road. (3196).

Wanted:—Matriculates for admission into the Overseer Class of the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by the U.P. Govt. Applications for July Session 1936, are being entertained now. Apply for free Prospectus and admission form to the Principal. (6218).

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings, and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (6156)

There will be a few vacancies (for students) at the Bai Kabibai Boarding at Nasik from the beginning of the next College term in June. Free boarding and lodging will be provided to deserving and poor Hindu students. Preference will be given to Gujaratis. Apply stating the results of the last examination with the number of marks obtained in each subject to the Trustees, Bai Kabibai Charity Trust, 26, Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay. (3299).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Any subject. Send us your list of wants. New books received every week from Europe and America. Catalogues sent free. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (3213)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., will be held at the Office of the Society, Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, Bombay at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 20th June, 1936, for receiving and adopting the Report of the Directors, and the audited Revenue Account and the audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1935; for electing two Directors in the place of Dr. D. A. D'Monte and Mr. B. K. Desai who retire by rotation and who are eligible for re-election; for appointing Auditors for the current year and fixing their remuneration and for transacting such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
J. M. CORDEIRO,
Secretary.
Bombay, 1st June, 1936. 3284

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.
Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians, Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.
LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.,
(Incorporated in England).
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JUSAB ESSA GHASWALLA alias JOOSAB ESSA GHASWALLA alias JUSAB ESA GHASWALLA, alias JOOSUB ISA, a widower, late of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, retired since 1931, residing at New Kazi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased

EBRAHIM JOOSAB GHASWALLA of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, Hay Merchant, residing at 34, Narayan Dhuru Street, near Pydhonie, Bombay. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 27th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Re'gn.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 27th day of May, 1936.
(Sd.) RUTNAGAR AND KHATKHATAY,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCK-HOLDERS will remain CLOSED from the 17th day of June, 1936 to the 30th day of June, 1936, (both days inclusive) for preparation of Interest Warrants.

W. A. C. BROMHAM,
Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1936.
3310

NOTICE.

APPLICTTIONS ARE INVITED and will be received upto 12th June, 1936, from intending candidates separately for Diploma courses in Civil and Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Wireless Operator's course attached to the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi.

The Diploma courses extend over three years and the Wireless course extends over a period of three terms; and a limited number of candidates will be admitted. The minimum qualification for entrance is the Matriculation standard.

Candidates desiring admission should state the year of passing and their seat number in the examination. Students coming from other Universities will have to produce a certificate of their having passed the required examination.

M. H. ADVANI,
for Ag. Principal,
N. E. D. Civil Engineering College.
3301

Central
Near Albless Baug, Charni Road. off Queen's Road.
THREE SHOWS DAILY
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
GRAND DAILY CHANGE PROGRAMME
TO-DAY—THURSDAY
"MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY"
with
CHARLES LAUGHTON
CLARK GABLE
FRANCHOTE TONE
TO-MORROW—FRIDAY
LAUREL & HARDY
in their best comedy
BABES IN TOYLAND
Plans Open. 'Phone 27787.

FIRST AND ONLY REAL WAR CHALLENGE PICTURE OF THE DAY
"ALL QUIET ON THE MARATHA FRONT"
(AMAR SHAHID)
will be shown at
PLAZA
at foot of Tilak Bridge, Dadar
from NEXT SATURDAY, 6th June
THREE SHOWS DAILY
5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Sat., & Sunday extra show at 2-30 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Booking at the THEATRE.
'PHONE 21200.

ON SATURDAY NEXT
Educational's
Graduate
A story of those—who have learned much but earned nothing.
AT
WELLINGTON
DHOBI TALAO

Last Two Days Only
To-day & To-morrow
Nazar-ka-Shikar
Powerful Urdu Love Epic—the most delightful Indian Talkie with 14 melodious Songs!
Two Shows To-day and To-morrow 6-30 and 10 p. m.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
Dhobi Talao
Plans open. Phone 27787.

REMEMBER THE DATE
Friday the 12th of June 1936 GRAND OPENING
Sangdil-Samaj
Superb Social of 1936
AT KRISHNA CINEMA
Meet your Favourites
Miss SARDAR AKHTAR, PADMA DEVI, KAMLA VERERKAR, NAZIR, H. K. SHIVDASANI, D. MANIK, KAMLAKAR, SADIQ ALI, OMKAR GOPE,
It is DARYANI PRODUCTIONS

Freedom's Battle Lies In Fields & Factories

Fight Elections For Principles And Not For Personalities, Says Congress President

GUJRANWALA, (By Mail).

After tea party in the Singh Sabha Hall attended by the delegates and the elite of the city the Punditji addressed the Political Conference during the last week.

The pandal has been constructed in an open space but is covered and fenced round by 'Kanats'. The surging sea of humanity, coupled with the intense heat, made it very uncomfortable for the people to be in the pandal. More than 40,000 people attended. The fragile fencing collapsed in no time. It was long before anything like order could be brought about. Loud speakers had been set up. When the Punditji delivered his speech, there was complete silence, although the audience was so large.

QUESTION OF QUESTIONS

At the outset, the Punditji regretted that, on account of his presence, the conference had been turned into a mela. In the bustle and excitement that now prevailed, it was not possible for them to be able to consider the problems which were deliberated upon in such conference. The question of questions was the fight for liberty. Starvation of the masses and unemployment of the masses (Loud speakers failed here as on many other occasions to the irritation of all). The problems of the country he said, could not be solved by the speeches merely. We must sit to real work immediately, he exhorted. "The great need of the country", continued Punditji, "and more specially of the Punjab, because the conditions were peculiar here, was to consider the real problems. I want to give a shake to the brains and minds of the Punjabis, he said. I am greatly affected by the fiery speeches made here. An important problem for the Punjab is the Communal Award which had been the subject of discussion before the country. Some people and especially Muslims liked it. It had also affected the assembly elections. The Hindu Sabha and the Congress Nationalist Party had criticised the Congress attitude on the subject. Punditji would like that all Congress matters should be discussed by the masses of the country. The decision should not be taken as authoritative when given only by the leaders. The success of the Congress had not been due to the leaders only but to the interest taken in its affairs by the teaming millions of the country, who had raised the position of the Congress in the eyes of the world. The Congress should in his opinion, always take counsel with the masses.

STUMBLING BLOCK

The Award, he said, had caused heart-burning among the Sikhs and Hindus especially in the Punjab and Bengal (At this stage due to dust storm, a part of the pandal collapsed without any injury to anybody.) But we should remember, exhorted the Congress President, that this was not a question peculiar to the Punjab or India alone, it was a common phenomenon all the world over. The Award had divided India into a number of communal compartments. It was clear that anyone who wanted democracy or independence for the country could not like the Award. It was a stumbling block in the way of independence. The question was how to get rid of it. Mere bewailings would not help us. We say, he continued, it is a bad thing. But if we concentrate all our energies on merely decrying it, we cannot carry on our fight for Independence.

HIS VIEW

That our fight for India's liberty shall be fought in the fields and factories of India and not by speeches in the councils is my view. However the Congress work in the Council would help the struggle for freedom. The Congress election fight would not be for personalities but for principles. I will not beg you to vote, but will ask you to do your duty. By merely adopting a resolution on the subject, we will not be able to improve the situation. Let a mutual agreement, between different communities be arrived at. That will be the only course to attain liberty. I appeal to Sikhs and Hindus accordingly. I may not like the wordings of the Congress resolution, but I agree with the basic principles on which it is based. I am sure that by mutual discussions and consideration we will be able to get over the heart-burning caused by the Award.

CONCLUSION

Concluding the Pundit said he was confident that the only body which had the strength and stamina to fight the British Government was the Congress. It derives its strength from the masses and not from the upper class. All forces in the country should combine to fight the Government. Some higher class people will go further from the Congress. I am not afraid of that. I want clearing of the position, so that we may know where we stand. The bright morning shall dawn and surely dawn though many of us may not live to see, as many of our dearer ones, old and young, have not been able to see and have gone to eternal rest.—United Press.

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Policeman Who Chased Suspect In Private Capacity

Magistrate Points Out Distinction Between Public Duty And Personal Act

The distinction between a Police Constable acting as a public servant in the discharge of his duty and one acting in his private capacity, was explained by Rao Saheb K. V. Naik, First Class City Magistrate of Bandra, when he convicted and sentenced three out of five accused for causing hurt to a police constable.

The prosecution story was that the complainant was on duty near the Khar Railway Station on February 6 last.

At about 5 p.m. there was some shouting at the station and a crowd collected. The complainant went to the Railway station to see what the matter was. Within a few minutes he heard a cry: They have struck with a penknife." Immediately the complainant saw one man running and he ran after him. They crossed the Railway bridge, went to the other side of the Railway station for some distance until they came to a tent of Punjabis.

The man he was chasing, Abadan Hajishah Fakir, then suddenly turned on the police constable, and helped by other accused, Saharali Kurbanali, Fateh Mahomed Jiwanshah, Nadir Hussein Alla Jawahir and Inaman, wife of Sahar Ali, attacked the complainant. The complainant was injured and was treated at the Bandra Hospital for a week.

Magistrate's Remarks.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment, said:

The complainant was on duty near the Tank Stand outside the Railway Station. He heard some shouting. He saw Abadan running and then he chased him across the Railway bridge to the eastern side of the railway. Now, the question is whether the complainant was chasing Abadan in the course of his duty as a public servant.

"The Police Prosecutor, who conducted the prosecution, has referred to Section 54 of the C.P.C. It says that any police officer may arrest any person who is concerned in any cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable complaint is made or creditable information has been received or reasonable suspicion arises of his having been so concerned. The accused was running and the complainant was running to arrest him. Now, had the constable any creditable information or any reasonable suspicion that the accused was concerned in a cognizable offence?

"There is nothing of the kind. It was the Railway station master who had raised the cry and the complainant hearing this cry ran after the accused. What does the Station Master say in his report? He says: 'One man ran away in the south-west direction. While running I saw something glittering in his hand, looking like a knife. I then shouted to the district police constable: 'Catch him, catch him.' Thinking that he might have stabbed or might stab somebody, the complainant cried out and followed him.'

No Reason to Suspect.

"Now, neither the station master nor the complainant who took up the cry of the station master, had any reason to suspect, much less had creditable information that the accused was concerned in a cognizable offence. Consequently, I do not consider that the complainant in running after the accused was running after him in his duty as a public servant."

The Magistrate then discussed the evidence against the various accused and found that the fourth and fifth accused, Nadir Hussein and the woman Inaman, were not concerned in the assault and acquitted them.

He also found that there was no common purpose to assault the complainant and acquitted the accused of the charge of rioting. He, however, convicted accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3, namely, Abadan, Saharali and Fateh Mahomed of assaulting the complainant in his private capacity.

"The accused," concluded the Magistrate, "are Fakirs wandering from place to place and I consider that a small fine will be adequate punishment. He sentenced the three accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a fortnight.

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Three Arts Academy Chalks Out Plan

(From A Correspondent.)

"The 3 Arts Academy luncheon and reception on May 30 and 31 were highly successful. Both functions were largely attended.

At the luncheon at Watsons' Atiya Begam welcomed the Mayor and gave a brief programme of the proposed Academy. She was followed by Ragini Devi, Mme. Pillai, Messrs. Fazulbhai, Tarapore and Vadvani (the founder of a Cultural Club in Karachi) all of whom made a strong appeal for an Institution which would not only provide special classes of high arts to adults but also run the finest Muslim Girls School (open to all) on cultural, industrial, and vocational lines.

The Mayor responded wholeheartedly to a scheme whose aims and objects were so high. He agreed with Atiya Begum that politics was a dirty game, and that a cherished programme of work for the freedom of India was through High Arts.'

In the Reception at Alwans Rifat similar speeches on founding the Academy were delivered. The Mayor of Bombay gave a most impressive discourse advocating the cause as a noble one.

Mr. Tarapore thanked the Mayor for his helpful Co-operation. An excellent programme of Hawaiin, Spanish and Portuguese songs and guitars were rendered and expect Tap dancing by Judah Bros.

KAYE DON FINED.

Kaye Don, the racing motorist, of Portmere Park-road, Weybridge, was fined £2 at Kingston, Surrey, for exceeding the 30 m.p.h. speed limit.

NEW ORGANISATION FOR GUJARATI WOMEN

Draft Constitution Circulated For Opinion

To prepare a scheme for organising the women of Gujarat, a committee, consisting of Sm. Bhaktilaxmiben Gopaldas, Sm. Jyotsnaben Shukla, Sm. Lilavatiben Desai, Sm. Suryakantaben Desai, Sm. Vasumatiben Thakore, Sm. Gangaben Zaveri, and Sm. Mridulaben Sarabhai was appointed by a resolution of the General meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee held lately. This Commitee met on 29th and 30th of May when all its members were present.

The resolution passed by the committee emphasised the fact that the plight of women is sad. On account of the general nature of their difficulties, they will not shake off their lethargy and indifference to take part in public life unless full responsibility is placed on themselves. Due to the peculiar social custom and domestic life, they cannot come out into the public easily unless there was a separate organisation for them, conducted only by women. It, therefore becomes necessary to establish such a body in Gujarat, under the auspices of the G.P.C.C.

After passing the resolution the committee has framed an outline of constitution for the proposed body. Before it is placed before the G. P. C. C. for its approval, it will be circulated for opinion amongst women, women institutions, public bodies and all those who take interest in such problems.

The following is a summary of the important part of the constitution:—

AIMS AND OBJECTS

(1) To achieve complete Independence for the people of India by all peaceful and legitimate means in accordance with the policy of the Congress. (2) To develop in women the spirit of individuality and self-reliance. (3) To lead women towards vocational training and economic independence and (4) To foster a feeling of fellowship on a strictly non-communal basis.

ACTIVITIES

To fulfil the above aims and objects the institution should undertake every kind of necessary work which 'inter alia' should include the following: (1) Increasing the women members in the Congress. (2) Making women take part in all the Congress activities as well as others which try to fulfil the aims and objects of this body. (3) Taking direct means of helping seduced and suppressed women, to achieve for themselves independent means of livelihood and (4) Undertaking activities to remove political and economic sex inequalities derogatory the self-respect of women as also eradicating beliefs and social and religious prejudices and customs which tend to undermine the individuality of women.

MEMBERSHIP

The following are the qualifications for membership:—(1) Women who are enrolled Congress members in the G. P. C. C. will automatically become members of this body. (2) Any women of Gujarat between 14 and 18 can be a member, on paying an annual subscription of annas two only. (3) Any women-organization from Gujarat which duly fills up a fixed form of application, on paying annual subscription of Rs. 6 only can also be member.

(As regards clause 2 and 3 scheduled application forms as well as detail rules are framed for membership).

INFORMATION WANTED

The whole scheme is so arranged that, in the beginning, women while residing at their present places, can undertake activities under this body. The organization which will come into being in accordance with this constitution will remain in direct touch with the G. P. C. C. To propagate this scheme and to obtain correct opinions thereon, the following information is desired. Please to supply it under the following heads:—

(1) Names and addresses of all women bodies in Gujarat, whether public, communal or belonging to castes, e.g., schools, colleges, vocational schools, libraries, boarding houses, dispensaries, hospitals, orphanage, rescue homes for widows, etc. (2) Names and addresses of women who take interest in such work or who are already working in this field. (3) Names and addresses of female Doctors, nurses and female teachers working in the village.

This scheme will be put into force by women themselves, in the main, and on them naturally the success will depend.

For the present, the work will consist of preliminary inquiries into the possibilities of the scheme to gather facts and figures and other things

All women who have taken part in political and other public activities as also those who intend to take such part are requested to write to the following address, at once:—The Gujarat Women Organization Scheme Committee, c/o Sm. Mridulaben Sarabhai (Convener), Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, Ahmedabad.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sadoo Dhondiba was another victim who succumbed on Tuesday to the injuries, sustained on last Sunday when groundnut bags stacked in the godown of Kanji Shivji, at Jail Road, Dongri, fell down, crushing three persons underneath. One of them died within a few hours of the accident.

A verdict of accidental death was returned on the body of Sadoo this morning by the Coroner.

STAIRCASE FOR BETTING

Two Of Five Accused Jailed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two persons who used the landing of the staircase between the first and second floors of B. I. T. Chawl No. 3 at Agripada, for accepting sutta bets in April last, were awarded sharp sentences of imprisonment by Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazagaon Court on Tuesday.

Five persons were arrested by Sub-Inspector Mohiuddin of the Agripada Police on April 18 last, following a raid on the premises.

Their names are:—Nana Mukta, Govind Saga, Sakharam Genoo, Albert Jakie and Ramchandra Bhogia.

Ramchandra was discharged for want of evidence, and Albert Jakie was given the benefit of the doubt and acquitted.

Sub-Inspector Mohiuddin sent a bogus punter to the place with three marked coins. The accused, it was stated, accepted these. Soon after the officer along with some constables raided the place.

On the person of Nana Mukta a notebook with names and figures and cash amounting to Rs. 9-8-0 were found.

Came to Lay Bets.

While the Police were carrying out a search of the place, a man, it was stated, came there to lay bets.

All the four accused who were charge-sheeted pleaded "not guilty."

The Magistrate acquitted Albert Jackie.

Nana Mukta, who had three previous convictions, was sentenced to nine months' R.I.

Govind Saga was sentenced to a month's R.I., in view of his having been in custody for six weeks.

Sakharam Genoo was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, in default to suffer one week's R.I.

WHY THIS SOCIALISM?

Grinding Poverty Drives Masses Towards It, Says Dr. Nag

CHANDPUR, June 2.

Dr. Kalidas Nag has issued the following statement to the Press:

"The India Act of 1935 is a stupendous structure of diplomacy and political strategy. It is expected to counteract the agitation for India's independence.

"The necessary for India's independence is so urgent and the agitation for it is so persistent that some English women also have become anxious for it. Miss Mary Chesly, one of those English women, recently sacrified her life in the service of India. In memorium of her Mahatma Gandhi writes in the "Harijan" of May 23rd last, thus: "Her passion for India's independence was equal to that of best among us."

FOR MONEYED CLASS.

"Grand preparations are therefore being made for counteraction i.e. for staging the play of Provincial autonomy where the communalists are expected to play their parts well and give the finishing blow to the agitation for India's independence. The opponents of India's freedom are jubilant over the prospective success of the Reforms. The new Act holds out bright prospect of pecuniary gains to many. It has charms for the power-loving people also. It deals with apparent realities for fascination of the monied classes. The money-fetching attractions of Reforms ensure rally from the money making classes but the money paying masses of the dumb millions are despondent on account of the top of the already top-heavy system being made heavier still. India's independence may be still an air-castle or in the realm of theory and it may be a hopeless task for the "agitators" to achieve it, but the impoverished Indian villagers are unable to welcome the Reforms because they have become too poor to pay the increased cost of some crores of rupees that will be necessary for the carrying out of the new constitution."

TOWARDS SOCIALISM.

Referring to the immediate future of the so-called provincial autonomy Mr. Nag said:—

"It may be bright, but no one should be surprised, if it turns into a leap in the dark and gives an impetus to socialism that is slowly but steadily making its way into the minds of the helpless village people who are suffering from grinding poverty. They have neither money nor education to participate in the costly performance of the play of autonomy, but they are bound to contribute to the increased cost of the performance though it makes their grinding poverty more grinding. That being their lot, who can blame them if their minds incline towards socialism?"—United Press

MUCH NEEDED SILENCE ZONE

Experiment Shows New Police Rule Can Be A Success

The Secretary of the W. I. A. A. writes:—

Through these efforts of the Western India Automobile Association, a much needed Silence Zone has been established at last in Bombay, and it is sincerely hoped that it will be a success.

There is no reason why it should not be. A. W. I. A. A. member drove as an experimental measure, through Bombay from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. last Saturday, his trip comprising the whole of the Silence Zone and extending to Worli Point. In all that time he had occasion to sound the horn once only. Taxi-Drivers were noticed as being the greatest offenders, but this can be put down more to respect for the law than anything else. "Did you sound your horn?" the Magistrate ask.

Real Menace

A real menace to night driving, especially along the Cooperage Road and part of the Wodehouse Road is the milkman. A number of them travel by the last train to Churchgate Station, and from there make their way to Colaba, stopping for a rest on the benches at Wodehouse Bridge.

In the warm weather they wear practically no clothing beyond a loin cloth, and are practically invisible against the dark background of the tarred roads, in the middle of which they mostly choose to walk. A motorist driving with dim or dipped lights is quite likely to knock them down, as did happen recently in the suburbs.

Sports

Entries for the Signs of the Zodiac Competition and Moonlight Picnic close on Saturday the 6th.

GOND WOMAN GETS QUADRUPLETS

JUBBULPORE, May 31.

According to a Gotegaon message, a Gond woman of village Mahagama, near Gotegaon, in the Narsinghpur District, has given birth to quadruplets.

The newly-born quadruplets, in spite of the poverty of their parents, are doing quite well and appear to be quite hale and hearty.

FATAL BUS ACCIDENT

RANCHI, June 2.

News has reached here of a serious bus accident at Karaikela, 61 miles from here on Ranchi-Chaibasa Road in which two passengers were killed, one is lying in a precarious condition, and five were seriously injured. It appears that the front tyre of the bus, burst and the driver losing control struck against a tree.—A. P.

HAPPY MAN!

In the Isle of Man income tax is 10d. in the £ up to £1,000 per annum; and there are no death duties, no pawnbrokers, and no moneylenders, because the rate of interest is limited by law.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

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The following frequencies will be used:
GSG 11.75 Mc/s (16.86m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.),
GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m.) (from 9-0 p.m. to close)

p. m.
7-30 Big Ben. "A Countryman's Diary," by A. G. Street.
7-47 The Central Band of His Majesty's Royal Air Force (by permission of the Air Council), conducted by Flight-Lieut. R. P. O'Donnell, M.V.O., Director of Music, Royal Air Force From the Royal Air Force Headquarters, Uxbridge.
8-30 "Cast a Cloot." Sangs an' stories o' langsinsyne aboot the claes folk pit aff fan May gaed oot, wi' the eighth o' the Auld Wives' Tales. This ane'll be aboot folk that werenae as daft as Tam o' the Linn!
9-15 The Harp Trio. Tina Bonifacio (Harp); Harry Dyson (Flute); Gethyn Wykeham-George (Violoncello). Love Dance (Madam Sherry) (Hoschna). Gavatte (Lulli). Entr'acte in E flat (Fair and Maid of Perth) Bizet).
9-25 Ben Oakley and his Dance
9-25 The News and Announcements. (Greenwich Time Signal at 9-30 p.m.)
9-45 Ben Oakley and his Dance Orchestra.
10-13 A Talk by the Chief Engineer of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Bombay Programmes:

VUD 350.9 metres 855 kcs.

p. m.
1-0 Available Market Rates, European Lunch Hour Selections.
2-0 Light Music. Tarabai of of Gadag.
3-0 Instrumental Solos.
3-30 Close Down.
5-30 Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema (By kind permission of the Management).
6-20 Erwin Klein and the Viennese Orchestra.
7-15 Talk: "Have You Heard This" Mena Silas.
7-30 Musical Interlude.
8-0 "It was in the Papers." John Watt and Henrik Ege. Music by Harry S. Pepper. (A.B.B.C. Recorded Programme).
9-0 News in English.
9-10 Commercial News and News in Hindi.
9-30 Freany M. Cama. With her friends in a variety programme of Light Classical Music. Accompanied by Prof. Ramchandra B. Kale. Krishnarao (Tabla).

Delhi Programmes:

VUD. 340.136 metres, 882 Ksc.

a. m.
8-0 "Naat.' By Momammad Shafi of Delhi.
8-10 I.B.S. Orchestra. Deskar.
8-20 Chand Khan of Delhi. Khayal Anand Bhairon "Tuirahim karim jag nistar."
8-35 Allah Bandi of Hindaum. Thumri Baairvin.
8-45 Talk: (Hindustani): "The Two sides of the Picture." By Kuntala Kumari Jain.
9-0 Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Gujri.
9-10 Mohammad Shafi of Delhi. "Na zulf-i-butan ka giriftar main hun, Na bimar chashmon ka bimar main hun."
9-20 Allah Bandi of Hindaun. "Rag rag men dil men nihan soz-o-soz tha Woh din bhi kia the jab main sarapa gudaz tha." (Jigar.)
9-30 Chand Khan of Delhi Thumri. "Ratna lagi pi ke daras ki."
9-40 Mohammad Shafi of Delhi. "Ah-i-sahar ne sozish-i-dil ko mita dia, Is bad ne hamen to dia sa bujha dia."
9-50 Allah Bandi of Hindaum. "Tohmaten chand apne zimme dhar chale, Jis lie ae the so ham kar chale." (Mir Dard)

p. m.
1-0 Indian Recorded Music.
6-0 I.B.S. Orchestra. Puria Dhanasnari.
6-10 Chand Khan of Delhi.
6-20 Mohammad Shafi of Delhi "Kam akhir Jazba-i-beikhtiar a hi gaya. Dil kunch is surat se tarpa unko piar a hi gaya". (Jigar).
6-30 Bhai Ghulam. Dilruba—Bhim Plasi.
6-35 Allah Bandi of Hindaun. "Jab raqiboa ka sitam yad aya, Kuchh tumhara bhi karam yad aya."
6-45 Mohammad Shafi of Delhi. "Nazar mila ke mire pas a ke lut lia, Nazar hati thi keh phir muskura ke lut lia." (Jigar.)
6-55 Chan dKhan of Agra, Khayal Purba. "Anand aj sakhi mohe."
7-5 Allah Bandi of Hindaun. "Kiun giriftar mujhe ai mire sayyad kia, Aur bhi fitrat-i-azad ko azad kia." (Saghar.)
7-15 P. S. Mukerji Violin. Bhopali Sardar Violin. Bhopali. Ghulam Sabir Tabla. Bhopali.
7-20 Mohammad Shafi of Delhi. "Mujhe dar se apne tu tale hai yeh bata mujhe tu kahanna hin, Koi aur bhi hai tire siwa tu agar nahin to kahan nahin." "Qawwali." (Mir Dard.)
7-30 Talk: (Hindustani): "Village Clubs." By Pandit Maharaj Narain.
7-40 I.B.S. Orchestra. Marwari Nautch.
7-50 Mohammad Shafi of Delhi. "Gham-i-ashiqi hai fughan kuba-ku-hai." (Khamsa-i-Jigar).
8-0 Chand Khan of Delhi. Khayal Bageshwari, and Thumri Malgunj. "Kaun gar mraee." "Mukh sham ka dekh anand bhalo."
8-20 Mohammad Shafi of Delhi. "Uthi ankh teer-i-qaza ho gai, Nazar hichi kar li haya ho gai." (Bekhud.)
8-30 Talk: (Hindustani): "Life at Cambridge." By M. M. Guptara.
8-45 I.B.S. Orchestra. "Boat-man's Song."
9-0 Allah Bandi of Hindaun. Thumri.
9-15 News in Hindustani.
9-30 News in English.
9-45 Talk: (English): "Breaking a dog." By Major G. A. Mitchley. (Relayed from our Simla Studio.)
10-0 An Operatic Evening—(Recorded.)

Calcutta Programmes:

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kcs. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kcs.

p. m.
12-36 SB Time Signal. Teo Frangopoulo and his Blue Harmony Boys. A Light Orchestral Concert from the studio. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft if any.
1-36 Kathakata by Pandit Amulya Krishna Bhattacharya.
2-6 Recorded Selections.
2-36 Talk: "Wives of Famous Men". By Biahnu Sarma.
3-6 Time Signal. Close down.
5-36 Time Signal Sanai Solo by Gopal Chandra Gharui.
5-51 Light Bengali Song by Prafullabala.
6-6 Talk: "News from our Villages." by Nrippen Chatterjee.
6-26 Half-an hour in memory of Pusparani Chatterjee, the first amateur girl artist who broadcast from Calcutta station.
6-56 Krishna Chandra Bose.—Baul.
7-11 Bhabatosh Bhattacharya—Ramprosadi.

(Continued in column 3.)

For
PURE MYSORE PRODUCTS
Wonderful Collection of Beautiful Mysore Articles:
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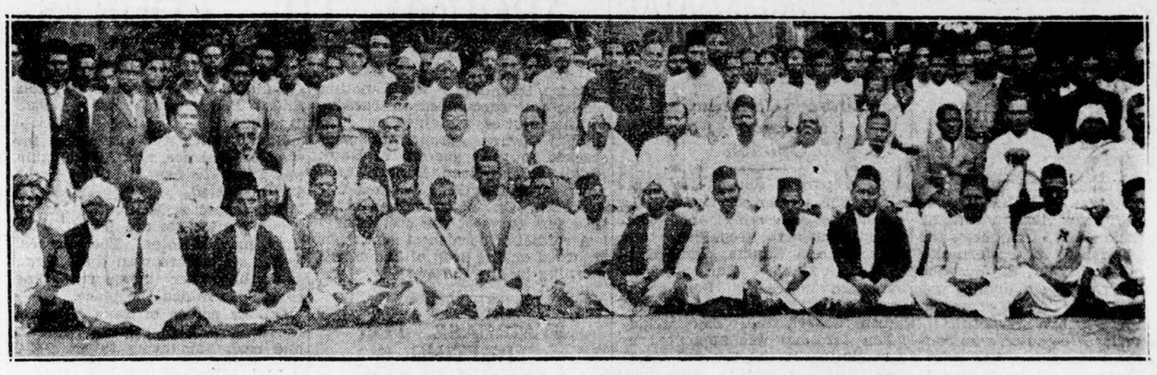

A party was given to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (centre) on Tuesday at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall.

MARCH OF AGRICULTURISTS

Deputation Protests Against Tahsildar

WARDHA, June 3.
Hinganghat Tahsil agriculturists from fifty villages marched 300 strong under the leadership of Bhaiyaji Kumbalwar, a Congress Socialist and Mr. Desphande, a pleader to the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow to protest against the treatment of the Tahsildar of Hinganghat towards many poor 'and holders in refusing a Takavi loan and alleged rough handling by court peons.
It is stated that the Commissioner gave a kind and patient hearing and assured prompt action and immediate relief.—A. P.

FINANCING INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM

Nizam Heads List Of Donors

SIMLA, (By Mail).
In connection with the sending of an Indian Hockey Team to Berlin to compete at the next Olympic Games there, the following donations have been either promised or received by the Hon. Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, President of the Indian Hockey Federation:

	Rs.
His Exalted Highness the Nizam	5,000
H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Bhopal	1,000
Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Sheriff of Bombay	1,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore	500
The Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad U.P.	500
H. H. the Nawab of Rampur	500
Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart	250
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran	100
Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna	50
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas	50
Sir Chunilal V. Mehta	50
Total	9,000

The following contributions have so far been received from the Provincial Hockey Associations:

	Rs.
Bengal Hockey Association	7,750
Bombay Provincial Hockey Association	3,000
Army Sport Control Board, Kasauli	500
Sind Association, 1st instalment	300
Total	11,550

—A.P.

NEW BRITISH WELTER WEIGHT CHAMPION

Kilrain Knocks Out McCleave In Eighth Round

GLASGOW June 2
Jake Kilrain the scottish Champion knocked out Dave Mc Cleave (Holder) in the eighth round of a fifteen round bout for the British Welterweight Title.—Reuter.

RECORD FLYERS WIN CLAIM

LONDON.
David William Llewellyn, of Aubrey-road, Kensington, S.W., and Mrs. Jill Wyndham, of the Hanworth Flying Club, were awarded £150 damages for breach of contract in the King's Bench Division against Kennards, Ltd., of North End, Croydon.
Mr. Llewellyn and Mrs. Wyndham flew from the Cape to Hanworth in six days 12 hours 17 minutes—a record till Flight-Lieutenant "Tommy" Rose beat that time in six days six hours 57 minutes, this year.
It was stated that, before they left England they arranged that, in the event of a record trip, Messrs. Kennards should exhibit the aeroplane at their store in Croydon and pay the flyers £150.
They started the flight on October 8.
Messrs. Kennards contended that they were not bound by the contract, as the flight had not been made within a reasonable time.

(Continued from column 2.)

7-31 Binoy Goswamy—Kirtan.
7-51 News in English.
8-6 SB "Summum Bonum" or The Highest Good. (An Episode from the Holiest Scripture of the Hindus—The Upanishad).
8-51 SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin., Market prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali).
9-6 SB A Variety Programme. The "Albion Concert Party." Arranged by Thelma E. Barron.
10-6 SB Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English.)
10-21 SB Orchestral Selections (recorded) from the Studio.

London Sports Letter

Amarnath's Century Against Northants

Allen's Plucky Innings For Home County

(From Our Sports Correspondent).
LONDON, May 16.
(By Air Mail).
Since their arrival the Indians have played in four County games. Two of these games they lost and the other two have remained undecided. The game that concluded yesterday at Northampton, in a draw, gave further evidence that, so far as their batting is concerned, they are running into form. Although on Wednesday (May 13) the day's cricket was shortened by bad light and rain the visitors reached 304 for 5 wickets and it was evident that unless the local County showed a marked improvement in its play against Lancashire the tourists would gave their first victory of the tour.

TWO PARTNERSHIPS.

The Indian team had the better of the play throughout the day on Wednesday. The Maharaj Kumar won the toss, for the first time, but the side met with an early reverse, for with 15 runs scored Mushtaq Ali was run out. A late cut went to within a few feet of the boundary, the batsmen hesitated over a fourth run and this indecision cost Mushtaq Ali his wicket. Although the light was not good Hindleker and Merchant faced the situation confidently. They increased the total by 57 in an hour before Hindleker, rather unluckily, deflected a rising ball into his wicket. There followed a good stand between Merchant and Naidu, who put on 76 in 80 minutes, before Merchant was caught at slip. Merchant again batted in excellent style. He drove and cut effectively, while his leg hits were timed well. He was batting for two hours and 50 minutes and obtained 10 4's. A curious incident occurred shortly before his dismissal. Mathews appealed for leg-before-wicket and Merchant under the impression that he had been given out, began to walk to the pavilion, but was recalled.
The association of Naidu and Amarnath provided some bright cricket. Both showed commendable enterprise, and while Naidu drove freely Amarnath cut and drove effectively. In 70 minutes they added 79 for the fourth wicket before Naidu was caught at the wicket. Altogether he batted for two hours and 35 minutes, and in addition to hitting seven 4's, his 76 included a drive for 6 off Perkins.
Amarnath completed his 50 in two hours and 50 minutes, but Amar Singh, a member of the All-India side of 1932, now playing in the Lancashire League, scored 53 out of the 73 added in 45 minutes for the fifth wicket, obtaining 42 of his runs in nine strokes—three 6's and six 4's. In stopping one of his hard hits Timms, fielding at cover-point, bruised a forearm so badly that he had to leave the field. Soon after Amar Singh's dismissal by a catch by the wicket-keeper at 300 bad light caused a stoppage at 10 minutes to 6. Heavy rain followed, and stumps were drawn for the day.

AMARNATH'S BRILLIANCE.

On the following day the visitors fared still better. At the close of the play the county side with three wickets in hand, were 191 runs behind. All-India declared after increasing their score of 304 for 5 wickets to 405 for the loss of four more batsmen. In putting together their highest score of the tour, they owed much to the brilliance of Amarnath. He batted for nearly four hours and made his 114 runs with a wide variety of strokes. His driving and cutting were particularly good, and strokes of this kind brought him most of his fourteen 4's. He carried his bat for 114.
As Baqa Jilani was indisposed, all-India were allowed to substitute Gopalan. This raised an issue which caused considerable discussion in the pavilion and outside it. "Was Gopalan a substitute?" If he were a cricket rule was broken because M. C. C.'s interpretations of Law 37 clearly state that no substitute is allowed to bat or bowl. However, a responsible cricket authority pointed out to the critics that Jilani had not batted and that it would be difficult to decide whether Gopalan actually was a substitute. This authority mentioned to us a similar case at Lord's a year or two ago and recalled another precedent in pre-war days. Of course, the consent of Allen, the Northamptonshire captain, was necessary before Gopalan was allowed to take his place in the team.

INDIANS' BOWLING.

The Indians consolidated their position and the question of the moment was whether Northants could save the follow on. The home county was soon in trouble against the Indians' bowling, which was considerably improved by the presence of Amar Singh. He bowled Allen with a fine delivery at seven, and only six runs had been added after luncheon when Grimshaw was dismissed under the new l-b-w rule. Bakewell, going in at number 4 instead of opening the innings, immediately settled down. Hitting splendidly in front of the wicket Bakewell obtained five 4's in scoring 29 out of 38 when he was caught brilliantly by Amarnath. The bowler knocked up a hard drive with one hand, and turning round held the ball cleverly.
Timms also shaped well and he and R. P. Northway added 58 for the fourth wicket before the professional was leg-before. After the loss of Timms all the batsmen exercised care. Northway stayed in for two and a half hours, in scoring 35, and later in the innings James and Patridge refused to take the slightest risk. When Patridge was caught at the wicket James and Matthews offered such stolid resistance that the last three-quarters of an hour's cricket yielded only 27 runs.
But on the third day Amar Singh taking two of the three outstanding Northants wickets in the match in the morning completed a rather remarkable analysis. His figures at the close were 48 overs, 24 maidens, 52 runs, and four wickets. This is ample evidence of splendid length and variation of pace, and suggests that Amar Singhs, playing for his country for the first time, is going to be a valuable asset to his countrymen. Thanks mainly to him Northants had to follow on.
The county were a little unlucky, for James, who had batted extremely well, was out to a catch in the slips, the ball first striking the Indian captain, on the knee and going up to Naidu. Another handicap to the home team was that Clark was limping with a knee injury. When the Northants started their second innings, Allen, the home captain, showed that Amar Singh could be hit. He took three fours off him in a very few overs. Allen showed splendid stroke play, while Grimshaw, though quiet on the whole, contributed some useful shots. Allen, when he reached his 50 in 65 minutes, had already found the boundary six times and had exploited the off and on drive and the leg hit with equal facility. The Indian captain tried all his bowlers, even having a turn himself; but at lunch the tourists had not managed to separate the pair.

ALLEN HITS OUT

It looked long odds on a draw, particularly as an earlier start on Thursday and on that day had shortened the time yet to be played. Of the eight bowlers the Indians had tried before lunch Amar Singh and Nissar had again appeared the most likely to get wickets and the captain recalled this pair when the game was resumed. Allen continued to take two-thirds of the runs, some of his front of the wicket strokes being exceptionally good, while Grimshaw punished anything loose. Allen continued to dominate the scoring and had made 90 out of 132 when he was beaten by Gopalan. There were 12 fours in a fine innings replete with strokes.
Bakewell adopted a very aggressive policy, and from the start played brilliant cricket all round the wicket. The arrears were cleared at 3.20 and runs began to come very fast. When Ramaswami was called on to bowl he was the ninth member of the Indian side to do so. Grimshaw had been batting two hours and 50 minutes when he reached his 50, but Bakewell got to the half-century mark in 50 minutes, and although giving his partner over two hours' start, went in front of him immediately afterwards. The Indians could not split up the partnership when the stumps were drawn and the game was left unfinished.

INDIAN POLO PLAYER

It is officially announced that Rao Raja Hanut Singh has accepted an invitation to represent England against America in the Westchester Cup next month. Singh will strengthen the English side immensely, since he is the star player of the unbeatable Jaipur team and his handicap is 8 goals. In that team he played No. 3 and will doubtless occupy the same position in the England team.
Of course many polo players do not like the idea of an Indian player in the English team. They say it would not be England versus America. In point of fact, these matches, are not so. They are, as is known, Hurlingham versus Meadowbrook. If Hanut Singh is a member of Hurlingham he is entitled to play.
The Indian played in the England team for the first time yesterday in an exhibition match at the Beaufort Polo Club in Norton. The Beaufort side that opposed them, totalling 25 points consisted of the two England reserves, Captain Fowler and Captain Prior-Palmer, and the Australian brothers, Philip and Robert Ashton. England scored four times in the first chukker, but after that the game was even and England won by that margin. Hughes was out of form at No. 1, but the other three combined well. It was clear that the England team requires more first-class ponies to meet the beautifully mounted American team, who to-day will play their last match at Norton.

ALL-INDIA GOLF TROPHY.

Amateur golfers who are, or have been residents of India, will have their own tournament at Brookman's Park Golf Club on June 11. They compete for the All-India challenge trophy over 36 holes medal play, the golfer with the best net score receiving a replica of the trophy.
The closing date for entries, is June 9. They should be sent to the secretary of Brookman's Park Golf Club, Major G. P. Burton.

Harwood League

Durhams' Good Display

BEAT SOMERSETS BY WIDE MARGIN OF SIX GOALS TO ONE

The Durham Light Infantry last year's champions made their first appearance in the Harwood League aganst the Somersets and gave a very good display and beat them by the wide margin of 6 goa's to 1.
The Durhams were far superior to their opponents and had much more of the game. From the commencement they set up a persistent attack and Scurfield scored their first goal He was soon followed by Murray who scored the second off a pass from the right which Champion failed to gather. At the interval the Durhams led by two goals to nil.

A FINE LEADER.

On resumption Murray led his forwards admirably. He was responsible for the third goal. He headed a pass from Hamilton into the corner of the net giving Champion no earthly chance.
At this stage the Somersets improved and were seen more often in the Durhams' territory but could not score, due to hesitation in front of goal.
Back went the Durhams and Murray scored once again beating the goalie from close range.

SOMERSETS' SCORE.

Soon after Evans scored his side's solitary goal after a scrimmage in the Durhams goal mouth. Murray leading his forwards well went on to score the fifth goal and practically on the call of time added the sixth goal, bringing his own tally to four.
The Teams:—

DURHAMS.

Savoy: Harrison and Samuels, Kelly Worthy and Flannery. Hamilton, Scurfield, Murray, Davis and Delmar.

SOMERSETS.

Champion: Meadows and Cosrey, Suggett, West and Hillier; Palmer, Earley, Evans, Grainger and Cotton.
Referee: Birtchnell.
TO-DAY'S MATCH (at 5-45 p.m.) Bombay Gymkhana vs. 3rd Field Brigade.

Welcome relief from HEADACHE

Genasprin will rid you of headache — even the most stubborn — and very quickly too. Take two tablets of Genasprin in water. They will disintegrate instantly and can easily be swallowed. In no time your headache will be gone. And, because Genasprin is so pure, it cannot disturb the digestion or affect the heart. Nor is it habit-forming. That is why doctors everywhere recommend it.
Sold in bottles of 35 tablets by all Chemists and Bazar Dealers.
GENASPRIN
THE SAFE BRAND OF ASPIRIN
MADE BY GENATOSAN LTD., LOUGHBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Jeth Sud 14, 1992
Muslim: Rabialaval 13, 1355
Parsi: Deh 2, 1305
Hightide: 11-53—23-20
Lowtide: 4-53—17-50
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 13m.

"PROPHET'S DAY"

"The Ahmadiyya Community observed the Holy Prophet Day by holding a meeting at the local Ahmadiyya Hall. The speakers exhorted the audience to act up to the precepts and teachings of the Great Prophet in every walk of life.

LOKMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA

Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanya Shala will re-open to-day (Thursday) after the summer vacation.

"CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL"

On account of a large number of students on rolls and want of accommodation very few new admissions will be given. Parents may take away the entrance forms from the school between 9 and 12 a. m. before the 10th Inst."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Modern Times." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tough Guy." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Hyde Park Corner." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Professional Soldier." Time as usual.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dames." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Triya Charitra." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Miss Frontier Mail." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Aseer-I-Havis." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
PATHE—"Desire." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Curly Top." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"A Tale of Two Cities." Time as usual.
REGAL—"The Ghost Goes West." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Akkal-no-Bardan." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Colleen". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON —"Nazar-Ka-Shikar." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Dil-Ka-Daku." Time as usual.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	8 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 60
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at	8 50

124-125-126 Shows at
CAPITOL
DAILY, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN UNITED ARTISTS'
MODERN TIMES
with
PAULETTE GODDARD

REGAL.
To-day & To-morrow Only
at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
ROBERT DONAT
—Sensational Star of "THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO" at his romantic best in—
THE GHOST GOES WEST
YES . . . EVEN GHOSTS HAVE THEIR ROMANTIC MOMENTS!
You'll enjoy every laugh-a-minute situation!
Also—
"PLUTO'S JUDGMENT"
All-Colour "Mickey Mouse"!
: : NEXT SATURDAY : :
Wheeler & Woolsey
in
"SILLY BILLIES"

SARASWATI GANA SABHA

The members of the above Sabha will enact "Sita Kalyanam" in Tamil on Saturday 6th inst. at 8 p. m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

"A" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

"A meeting of the Fort Ward Committee for the "prefect Electoral Roll Campaign" and other workers, will be held to-day (Thursday), at the office of the "A" Ward Dist. Congress Committee, 28, Manordas Street, Fort at 8 p. m. (S. T.) Mr. Nagindas T. Master, The Vice-President of B.P.C.C. will attend the meeting."

"C" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Mr. Bhagwandas Kapadia the secretary Election Propaganda Committee writes:—

The Election Propaganda Committee of "C" Ward is carrying on the work of enrolling the names of voters. Enrol your names before 3rd of July 1936. Special forms are printed for ladies and there are special rights for the lady Voters. Forms of Voters can be had from the office of the committee or from the centres appointed by the committee in "C" Ward. Further information can be had from secretary in the office:—Chhotalal Bhuvan Kalbadevi Road, or 'Phone No. 25923.

APPEAL TO "C" WARD VOTERS

The workers as well as the volunteers of "C" Ward Congress Committee will begin the work of enrolling the names of Voters from house to house from (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. The workers will go to Dalbholkar's Wadi and Bhatia Mahajan Wadi on Thursday night at 8-30, to enrol names. The Voters of the above buildings are requested to produce the rental bills of Ashad 1991 or August 1935 when asked by the worker of the Committee, as it is necessary to attach the rental bill with the Form of Application.

THE CENTURY CLUB

A general meeting of the members of the Century Club was held on 30th May, when it was unanimously resolved that the membership fee be reduced from Rs. 20 to Rs. 10 and that the number of members increased from 100 to 200. A committee of seven members with Mr. S Raghunathan (Office Superintendent, B.P.T. Railway) was constituted, and major policies were discussed and adopted. Suitable premises have since been leased on a modest scale. Arrangements are well in hand, and there is every prospect of starting work before the end of June.

Apart from indoor games, the Committee have in view a plot of ground for outdoor sports, and depending on the response, there will be a full-fledged organisation. A collection of literary and philosophical books has been secured.

AIR MAIL POSTAL NOTICE

In consequence of the diversion of the Air Mail Service route of the Karachi-Madras Service via Poona instead of via Bombay the public of Bombay are allowed to post their Air Mail letters without late fee in the letter-box which is placed at the Victoria Terminus Railway Station just near the entrance to the platform from which No. 9 Down Madras Mail starts. The letter-box is exhibited there from 9-30 p. m. to 9-50 p.m. and letters for the Northbound Air Mail Service may be posted, there between those hours on Mondays and Thursdays.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Kunja" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 10th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S. S. "Incomati" Via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p. m. on Friday the 5th instant.

BOMBAY HAIR CUTTING SALOON WORKERS' UNION

A meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the above Union will be held in the office at the Improvement Trust Chawls No. 8 at Foras Road to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. to discuss some important issues regarding the union propaganda.

GUJERAT LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Bombay Office Opened By Mrs. Sarojini Naidu

The office of Messrs. Bharat and Company, chief organisers and agents of the Gujerat Life Assurance Company was opened on Wednesday morning, at Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, by Mrs Sarojini Naidu.

Mr. Desai made a short speech welcoming the guests, and stressed the need for supporting Indian insurance companies.

WOMAN MANAGER

Mrs. Naidu, said in her speech, that this was the first time she was presiding over such a function; and she had done so to express her appreciation of the fact that a lady was the manager of this company. She praised the enterprise of Smti. Kamalaben Patel, who had started this company with the main idea of bringing ladies into this new line of business.

BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY'S PROGRESS

Bonus Declared On Whole Life And Endowment Policies

According to the Directors' Report and the annual statement of accounts, Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd. of Lahore made good progress in the past year.

New business paid for during the year was over 34 lakhs and the Insurance in force total about 5 crores. The Income for the year was more than 31 lakhs and the expense ratio stands considerably decreased to 20.10 against 22.54 of 1933. Financially the Company's position is impregnable. Its total assets exceeds 2 1/3 crores major portion of which is invested either in the Government Securities or House property at various places in India. The Company has already achieved an enviable position in the matter of building up large reserves aggregating to over 45 lakhs including the investment reserve of nearly 30 lakhs to meet all contingency arising in the depreciation in Company's investments. Payments to Policy-holders and their beneficiaries since the Company was organised 40 years ago exceed 1 1/3 crores and during 1934 payments of this nature sum up to over 14½ lakhs.

During the year under review the valuation Report for the quinquennium ending 31st December 1935 were received. The valuation has been made on more stringent basis than ever before. The surplus declared is over 22 lakhs as against 12 lakhs for the previous valuation. This has enabled the Company to declare the bonus at Rs. 22/8/- and Rs. 17/8/- per thousand per annum on whole life and endowment Policies.

Bansda Ruler Inspects Swastik Volunteers

(From A Correspondent)

His Highness the Maharajasaheb of Bansda accompanied by his son-in-law the Prince of Ajayagad inspected the Swastik League Volunteer Corps at the Gowalia Tank Maidan on Sunday last at 6-30 a. m. (S. T.) His Highness was received on the Parade ground by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the President, of the League. After inspection of the Parade His Highness expressed satisfaction at the drill and discipline of the volunteers and spoke in terms of appreciation of the public service including Ambulance service done by the volunteers. As a mark of appreciation he announced his having become a Patron of the League on payment of Rs. 500 and also gave a small donation of Rs. 100 to the Ambulance. Thereafter His Highness proceeded to the headquarters of the League "The Swastik Mandir", where a demonstration in physical culture and lezim drill was performed by the students of the gymnasium.

Mr. Javakar then thanked His Highness for the trouble taken by him and requested him to show the same sympathy and patronage to the League at all times hereafter.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Matric Results Will Be Published Simultaneously

The Registrar of the Bombay University writes:—

"In view of the inconvenience caused to candidates and their parents or guardians by the great rush in the University Garden at the time of the declaration of the Matriculation Examination results, the Vice-Chancellor has decided that this year the results be published simultaneously at the recognized High Schools in Bombay City and its Suburbs and at the University Buildings at 11 a.m., on the 5th June, 1936. Candidates are, therefore, requested to go to their respective schools to see their results which will be pasted up in a prominent place."

U. P. YOUTH CONFERENCE

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Provincial Youth Conference, Jaunpur, writes:—

The 1st U. P. Provincial Youth Conference will be held at Jaunpur on 5th and 6th of July under the presidentship of Mr. Yusuf Meherally of Bombay. The Reception Committee has been formed and arrangements are in full swing to make it a complete success. A regular office has been started and a sub-committee has been formed to look after the arrangements. Almost all the prominent leaders interested in the youth movement have been invited, Pandit Jawaharlal is specially being requested to attend.

The Reception Committee will arrange for free board and lodging to the delegates. Special arrangement can be made at the cost of person requiring it on information before the 20th June. The programme which has been sent to all the districts is as follows:

Presidential procession 4th evening.

Subjects committee meeting 5th morning in the office hall.

Open session 5th and 6th evening.

Resolutions to be moved should reach the office by the 1st of July.

Bharati Bima Manager In Bombay

Babu Paripurnanand, General Manager of Messrs. The Bharati Bima Ltd., Benares, arrived in Bombay for a short visit on Tuesday morning by the Calcutta mail.

He is putting up at the National Hindu Hotel.

PERFECT ROLL CAMPAIGN

Suburbs Sanctior Rs. 800/- For Propaganda

(From Our Correspondent)
VILE PARLE, Monday.

The Suburban District Congress Committee at their last meeting discussed the two important items of work before them, the one of the completion of electoral roll, and the other of the coming Congress in a village of Maharashtra. Some of the prominent suburban workers who are not on the District Executive were invited to participate in the discussion.

After a good deal of discussion, a district committee comprising of the representatives of the different suburbs was appointed to look after the propaganda and publicity side of the election and the electoral roll. The members of the committee are Messrs R. N. Mehta, Purshottam Kanjee, Chandulal Patdikar, Purab. Dr. Dandekar, Sjt. Wandrekar and Smt. Gangaben Patel. The committee was empowered to collect and spend about Rs. 800 towards the electoral roll propaganda work.

VILLAGE CONGRESS.

Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt then explained to them the nature of the contribution that the Suburban District was expected to make. He emphasised the necessity of enrolling at least 150 members for the Reception Committee of the next Congress and registering hundred volunteers for the same purpose. It was suggested to appoint a Volunteer Sub-Committee which should forthwith begin their work in this direction.

VAST FIELD.

In this connection, the Secretary of the Vile Parle Congress Committee gives me to understand that several batches of volunteers are going round in different wards to complete the omissions in the Electoral Roll as published by the Government of Bombay. The field in the direction of enrolling of women voters is vast and the Congress Committee expects the fullest co-operation of all concerned in this direction when the volunteers visit their house.

The Local Congress Committee has also arranged for reference to the electoral roll at Bhide's shop opposite the Railway Station for West Side and at Tilak Mandir for Eastern Side, where the electoral rolls are kept for ready reference and the eligible public are requested to ascertain therefrom whether they are in the rolls or not. If their name is unfortunately omitted, they should forthwith fill in the form which will be supplied to them on request at these places.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By: A SUBURBAN MAN).

Yesterday I was the victim of the wrath of a citizen of Bandra, who in fiery and piercing language, poured into my ears complaints in language which though not good for my journalistic ears, will I am sure, shake a Municipality.

Leaving aside that flow of language, this is what he said in effect:

"I simply feel ashamed to think that a municipality that claims to be a progressive body should neglect its duty in such a manner. You ask me how typhoid is prevalent in Bandra. It is very simple. Bandra's cesspool water is at present removed by a few conservancy carts which are not properly supervised. These carts come round and remove just a few buckets and let the rest stay and, when questioned, the cart-men say that the cart tanks are over full. I say could not this municipality which boasts of progress see that better supervision.

From what I learn I think this gentleman has a very good cause to be in such a fury for late last year six of his children were laid up with typhoid. Another matter I wish to bring to the notice of the suburban municipality is that there were 39 attacks and 22 deaths by small pox in our city last week and necessary precautionary measures ought to be taken immediately.

FANCY FETE ACCOUNTS.

Talking about municipal affair brings to memory the contents of the number of letters that lie in my files awaiting to be replied.

Being pestered too much I too like the correspondents would like to know why there has been such delay on the part of the Bandra Band Fund. I agree with the public who are anxious about this account, for this money was collected for a public cause and it is right that they know how matters stand.

I, therefore, on behalf of the public appeal to the Band Fund Committee to publish a detailed account soon.

SEA BATHERS BEWARE

The sea has already started becoming rough and as most of the drowning cases that took place all these years occurred during this time. May I bring to the notice of sea bathers at Juhu that swimming far off in the deep is risky and so such must be avoided.

Talking about bathing at Juhu reminds me that I sometime back wrote about shading the Juhu Road by planting trees. I hope the authorities concerned will give due consideration to this suggestion.

CAMA HOSPITAL JUBILEE FUND

Variety Show Brings Rs. 6,926

The Secretary of the Fund writes:—

The Cama Hospital Jubilee Entertainment Sub-Committee have pleasure in stating that under the able direction of Mrs. Blackwell they have been able to realise Rs. 6,926-5-0 from the Variety Entertainment held on the 8th April at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

The expenses were met entirely by contributions from generous donors, to whom, as well as to all those who helped to make the entertainment a success, the committee wish to express their grateful thanks.

The Committee also received an amount of Rs. 3,527-11-3 from the proceeds of the Chrysler Motor Show through the kindness of Mr. Cursetji Limji who sponsored the show held at the Juhu Aerodrome on the 7th and 8th March, 1936.

The total amount, including the two amounts mentioned, is Rs. 10,454-0-3.

Dr. Ambedkar Entertained

A party was given to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar by the President and Members of the Anjumane Tabligh ul Islam, Bombay, on Tuesday evening at Anjuman Islam Hall, Hornby Road. Among those present were Mr. Abdulla H. Gandhi and a number of mahars.

Maulana Nazir Ahmed Khujandi welcomed Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Abdulla Gandhi, Dr. Ambedkar thanked the organisers for the honour done to him.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Treacherous Versova Creek

On Sunday afternoon a party of eight persons proceeded to the suburbs for week-end enjoyment. At Versova they got down from their car and thought of having a dip in the cool waters near the confluence of the creek with the sea. A few yards off, the sea was somewhat rough and little knowing of the under-current in that creek, which had in the past claimed several victims, they plunged into the water. Hardly had a few minutes elapsed than four of them, caught in that treacherous undercurrent, were carried away towards the sea. Others on the shore, raised an alarm and with the help of the fishermen, all of them were brought ashore, in an unconscious state. A little more delay would have meant certain death to all of them. Two of them, who were good swimmers, were in an exhausted condition. The other two were unconscious and had gulped down large quantities of sea-water. After half-an-hour the third man recovered and the other remained unconscious for nearly an hour. Fortunately, there was no loss of life. The Juhu sea had claimed its victims in the past and went on claiming, until those who frequent the beach, took serious note of it. Though no tangible precautions were taken beyond the few patrols with life-saving apparatus, at least the public were sufficiently warned against the dangers, with the result that during the summer season, no accident of drowning was reported. It is also necessary to inform the public of the dangers of the Versova creek, where under-currents generally set in. There was some talk of charting the current of the Juhu waters. Such charting is necessary and should be done as early as possible by the authorities, if they have not already taken the work in hand.

A Tardeo Complaint

Representations have been made to the B.E.S.T., authorities that now that the circular road at Tardeo tram terminus has been repaired, the service-buses of the Company should cease running in the Wadia Street, so as to reach its terminus. The Wadia Street is narrow and congested. Besides the buses, cars and victorias are constantly seen in that street. That locality is thickly populated and nearby there are some schools. Giving due credit to the caution and vigilance of the B.E.S.T. bus drivers, one must also say that accidents are sometimes beyond human control. Apart from that, the Wadia Street is such that all conditions conspire towards accidents happening. To say that no accidents involving the buses have occurred in that locality so far, cannot be an argument for continuing the present system, which was in fact a makeshift arrangement as the circular road was completely broken up, for re-laying. The diverting of the buses through this street, may save trouble to the drivers of turning the bus round on its return journey. But formerly before that circular road was broken up, the buses used to go along that circular road. The same method can now be adopted. It is not a difficult task to suspend bus-traffic along the Wadia Street, without any dislocation to the other arrangements made by the B.E.S.T., company. It would be in the interests of safety of school-going children to suspend the traffic.

ACADEMY OF PRINTING

A Useful Institution For Young Men

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Press Owners' Association, writes:—

On June 5, the result of the matriculation examination will be declared and many a students who have either failed to pass or have passed the Matric examination will be looking forward and questioning themselves what to do next? At such a time, the Academy of Printing affords a good venue to young men to take scientific training in a line which is really very useful and which can absorb a good number of people and whose training would be a source of earning a good livelihood.

There is immense scope for young men in the printing line. There are so many branches of this line that each can find most congenial work according to his tastes, inclination and merit.

The Academy of Printing's classes in printing, composing and proof-reading will open on the 8th June, near the Tutorial Press building, Congress House Lane, Vithalbhai Patel Road and applications for particulars and admissions to the classes are to be made to Mr. Manilal C. Modi, the Honorary Secretary.

Siddha Ranjani Sabha Library

"A Tamil library has been opened by the Sidha Ranjani Sabha for the benefit of the South Indians residing in Matunga. Particulars of membership, etc., can be had on application to the Secretaries Mahavir Building, G.I.P. Matunga."

Mysore Govt. To Coffee Planters' Rescue

MYSORE, June 3.

The Government of Mysore have sanctioned a loan of three lakhs of rupees for the relief of Coffee Planters in the state at four per cent interest. The Government have taken the step in view of the depressing conditions in Coffee industry.—United Press.

Revolver Recovered From Tank

CALCUTTA, June 3.

A revolver, several cartridges and a shell were recovered from a tank within the compound of the engineering workshop at Agarpara, about eight miles from Calcutta.

About a dozen dacoits are reported to have raided Burnpur Post Office in Burdwan district at 2-30 in the morning. Details are not at present available.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1936

UNITED WORK

Babu Rajendra Prasad's speech at Chapra on the present situation and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's recent speeches may be usefully considered together with a view to finding out the many points of agreement between the apparently conflicting views of these eminent Congress leaders on some of the vital questions of the day. Both lay the greatest stress on the appalling poverty in the country but their methods of approach to the problem are in some respects different, though quite reconcilable. Rajen Babu regards it as essential that for the very reason that the poverty is so terrible and wide-spread some real relief should be given to the largest possible number of persons. He accordingly urges the promotion of village industries, which alone can bring relief, however small, to a vast number of persons. A cloth-muill, he points out, with a capital of twenty to twenty-five lakhs can give work only to about a thousand or at the most fifteen hundred workers, while the Charkha Sangh with about the same amount of capital is employing a lakh of people. And what is true of the Charkha is equally true of many other village industries now being developed by the A. I. V. I. A. Pundit Jawaharlal does not and cannot deny the force of these facts and arguments. But he urges that it is not enough to bring some slight relief to the poor and that to inspire them to do their part in the national struggle for freedom they should be reassured that the freedom they are to fight for will be both economic and political, and for the poor and rich alike. Rajen Babu agrees and is working earnestly on one of the Committees appointed by the Lucknow Congress to bring "the masses" and the Congress closer together. But he rightly urges that it is both unnecessary and suicidal, in the attempt to reassure "the masses", to emphasize unduly class conflicts.

The Communal Problem

Both Rajen Babu and Pundit Jawaharlal attach great importance to communal unity and in general to national consolidation. The former points out that the best ways to secure communal unity are to do constructive work for the benefit of all communities and to concede generously the political claims of the diffident minority communities. He condemns the Communal Award as anti-national but holds that the best way to end it is to replace it by an agreed solution of the whole communal problem. Pundit Jawaharlal readily concedes the justice of these views, as may be seen from his latest statement on the communal problem. But he adds that it is useless to expect communalist leaders to help in bringing about a settlement and that "the only way is to divert the attention of the broad masses to the national and economic problems which affect them much more and thus enable them to see the communal question in its true perspective." Rajen Babu would willingly concede this point but would probably add that Congress workers would carry more conviction to "the masses" on this point if they did some constructive work for them.

Wanted Constructive Work

The view that we want to emphasize most is that many points of agreement can be discerned between the Socialists and the non-Socialists in the Congress, provided that the extreme Socialists do not lay undue stress on their distinctive views, that is, the points of disagreement. Pundit Jawaharlal himself made out this point admirably in his presidential address and urged all to concentrate efforts on the points of agreement between the various groups in the Congress and on the problems that are most urgent and in his reply to the Punjab businessmen, he said that Socialism was only a matter of theory so far as India was concerned. But we fear that sometimes, in the heat of controversy, he attaches undue importance to issues that are neither urgent nor comnion to the Congress groups. Let us hope, however, that soon enough all Congress workers will realise the danger of dissipating energy on unnecessary controversies and will turn their attention to solid constructive work for the poor of all communities, thereby helping to solve both the problems of poverty and communal unrest and to organise the country effectively for the struggle for freedom. Those who wish to dedicate themselves to such work will find much inspiration in following memorable words of Rajen Babu in his Chapra speech: "To kill all other ambitions except that for the attainment of the ideal, to renounce all needs and pleasures of the self, to forget all relations and attachment and to live for the ideal alone is what I call a living martyrdom. We need such men. We need people who are mad in pursuit of this ideal. It is such enthusiastic leading life of renunciation and of a stern devotion to the Cause that will bring Swaraj to India."

Alarming Situation

The latest reports from Nanking and Shanghai are alarming and the situation, far from improving, is taking a grave turn. Added to the imminent danger of a serious Sino-Japanese conflict, there appears to be also a menacing possibility of a Civil War, in spite of the reassuring message from Nanking. The Anti-Japanese manifesto of the Canton authorities is said to be regarded as a virtual declaration of war against the Nanking Government. The Southern Chinese, among whom the patriotic element is stronger and more vocal, are demanding a war against Japan which the Central Government have so far avoided. It is to be hoped that by a rash act the Canton authorities will not precipitate matters; for thereby they will be playing into the hands of Japan. At the moment nothing would delight the Japanese militarists more than to charge China with an overt act of war. And Civil War would only make the task of aggression into and spoliation of China easier.

One, however, need not be confused by these prospects of internal dissension—not improbably engineered by Japanese agents—into forgetting the real issue which is Japan's imperialist aggression. The expansionist policy pursued by the Japanese which is clearly responsible for the present situation, is a menace not only to China but also to the peace and the stability of the world. Imperialism thrives on conquest and acquisition of a bigger sphere of influence would only give the Japanese militarists a further thirst for territory. The European nations may quietly stand by and allow China being ravished as they did at the time of the occupation of Manchuria. But one day their sins will recoil on themselves in the shape of a far more aggressive Japan whose imperialistic activities will inevitably come into conflict with their own.

Amazing Obstinacy

It is most regrettable that Government persist in refusing the reasonable facilities in the registration of voters, demanded by the public. One of these was that it should not be necessary for a matriculate to submit, along with his application for registration, a certificate of matriculation but that he should be allowed to submit certificates from principals of schools or that Government should secure proof of the applicant's educational qualification from the University. Government have turned down both the suggestions, though the University authorities had agreed to offer the required facilities. Nor have they increased the number of persons authorised to certify literacy, though there are thousands of women and Harijans who claim the literacy franchise. Moreover, Government have failed to supply copies of provisional rolls at a reasonably low price.

The net result of Government's unreasonable attitude is that registration of new voters is going on at a very slow pace, considering the huge number of such voters that have yet to be enrolled. There are numerous omissions in the provisional roll and consequently even an old voter cannot be quite sure that his name is in the roll. It is ridiculous to expect tens of thousands of persons to go to the few places where Government place the roll to see whether they are enrolled or not. And the prohibitive price of the rolls makes it next to impossible to circulate a sufficient number of them with volunteers. It almost appears as if Government did not want a perfect roll. But the public should see to it that they are not baulked of their votes.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World's Press

(By Our London Correspondent).

(From Our London Correspondent)

His victory over Senator Borah in the New Jersey primaries makes Governor Landon more than ever the first favourite for the Republican nomination as presidential candidate.

Alf Mossman Landon was born in Ohio in 1837. The Mossman is Scottish and is the name of his mother's family. On the Landon side there is a streak of Pennsylvania Dutch. The family is Methodist. Mr. Landon was the only surviving child of an oil producer, and went to the Kansas University Law School. From the law he graduated through banking into his father's oil business. He made a comfortable fortune from oil. He is said to be worth anything from a quarter of a million to half a million dollars.

Governor Landon's interest in politics dates back to the days when as a young man he joined Theodore Roosevelt's Progressive Party and organised his county of Montgomery for Roosevelt. The result was that Roosevelt carried the county. He won the Kansas Governorship for the Republicans in the face of the landslide in favour of Franklin Roosevelt, and at once set out to reduce taxation. He insisted that every branch of the State administration should live within its income, and to make this possible he passed a "cash basis law." During his governorship he has cut administrative costs by a fifth and has saved a million dollars a year in utilities rates to Kansas consumers.

* * * *

Mr. Lloyd George can claim a professional qualification for acting as judge in the contest of school handwriting. When he was an articled clerk he was recognised as having a particularly good engrossing hand.

Under the stress of public life this has dropped away from its legal correctitude. But except when he writes with a blunt pencil—as sometimes happens—Mr. Lloyd George's hand is always legible. In clearness we should place it half-way between those of two of his former colleagues, Lord Birkenhead and Lord Balfour. When the latter was at the Foreign Office his writing was the despair of that department.

* * * *

After a quarter of a century of regal representation it must be hard, according to a correspondent of an English evening newspaper, to descend to the plane of ordinary mortals. He thinks that for Lord and Lady Willingdon the descent was even more abrupt than was to be expected.

On the day their ex-Excellencies arrived in London their butler met them at the station and was left to cope with the collection of their luggage. They drove home to Legon-place, their London home, where the door was opened by the footman who, perhaps from excitement, promptly fainted.

Lord and Lady Willingdon, the correspondent says, had to serve themselves with luncheon and, straight from the pomp and ceremony of India with its multitudes of servants, had to do their own fetching and carrying to and from a basement kitchen.

* * * *

Within the past month three full-dress biographies of Mr. William Randolph Hearst have made their appearance in the United States.

The most topical story in these three books is the account of Mr. Hearst's single-handed attempt to close the Suez Canal during the Spanish-American war of 1898. After Admiral Dewey had taken Manila the United States was alarmed by rumours that a new Spanish fleet was being sent out to the Philippines under Admiral de la Camara by way of the Suez Canal.

Mr. Hearst at once telegraphed privately to his London representative ordering him to buy "some big English steamer" and to sink it in the narrowest part of the Canal. A big collier was char-

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 6)

The Forgotten Woman Lives In Japan

Industrialisation And Education Change Social Relationships

By DOROTHY WALTON BINDER

Eighty years ago Commodore Perry reopened the doors of Japan to the west. Sixty years have passed since the young Emperor Meiji began his reconstruction of Japanese society on western models. To-day the visitor from the United States is impressed and perhaps flattered by the resemblance of Tokyo to an American city. Its architecture is completely westernised, its transportation system is as modern as New York's with elevated, subways, electric trains, buses and countless taxis. Rickshas have practically disappeared. Men, school children, and some women wear European clothes. Shopping has been simplified by beautifully organized department stores. Factories, movies, newspaper plants, radio programmes athletics and a thousand other things common to our machine age are copied after European and American models. On the surface the Japanese are fast becoming "just like us."

But though Japan may have transformed its business and industrial life to compete economically with our own, under the surface the new civilization has scarcely touched many elements of the traditional Japan. The position of women, for example, has been but slightly affected by western impact. The State-protected Shinto religion (ancestor worship) and the extreme prestige of the military caste with its extra-constitutional powers are other elements of Japanese life which have been sheltered from the new ideas. These last I shall not discuss. The status of the Japanese woman, however, whose life in spite of industrialization appears to have changed but little in the past 800 years, intrigues the American woman. Suddenly, she feels extremely self-conscious of her own independence and liberties. How can this ancient role be compatible with modern western ways?

Her Chief Function

Much has been written interpreting Japanese women to the westerner. From these books may be learned the details of the careful education and training which since the coming of the military age in 1200 A.D. have made the Japanese woman what she has been ever since. Her status was that of an inferior to a superior and she was early imbued with a servant psychology. All self-assertion was repressed. Self-sacrifice, and self-effacement were virtues that went hand in hand. Her chief function was to produce soldiers and her chance of success as a woman lay in motherhood. When she was married she became the handmaiden of her husband even as she had served in that capacity in her own family. The desires of young people had nothing to do with mating. This was a matter settled entirely by the family. Love and romance as we understand it had no place in marriage, although affection, kindliness, gentleness and sympathy certainly did. In old days a wife could be divorced if her husband became too much attached to her. His first duty also was to his *larger* family and to the State, not to his wife. She had no rights to her children who belonged always to the husband's family. A couple unfortunate enough to fall in love with each other frequently committed double suicide believing that the next world would smile upon their romance as this one had not.

The Geisha System

The geisha system grew up to supplement the rigid relationship between husband and wife. Geisha girls were trained from childhood to entertain men. They were not necessarily prostitutes. Geishas were sold into their profession, and still are, for the accommodation of men. They are resented in many quarters to-day and wives find themselves torn with jealousy of Geisha rivals, a sentiment not countenanced by the ancient training of self-sacrifice.

A Man's World

Japan is still very much a man's world. My first impression in driving from Yokohama to Tokyo over a wide modern thoroughfare was the enormous number of bicycles threading their perilous way between taxis and trams. But all the riders were men. Women's bicycles were not even made. I was further astonished to see babies still being carried almost exclusively on women's and little girls' backs, sometimes even on little boys' backs. I had taken for granted that a westernized Government and a Government particularly interested in developing healthy soldiers would have abolished this ancient custom. A prominent industrialist of the older generation challenged my inquiry as to whether the Government was discouraging this practice. "You westerners have an entirely wrong idea of this custom" he declared. "It is a good way to carry babies and it doesn't hurt them any". Younger Japanese admitted that babies suffered from having their legs strapped when the bones were still pliable thus causing bow legs and deplored the custom that forced infants to bob up and down while their sisters played hopscotch or to have the hot sun beat into their eyes while their mothers did errands. Perambulators do exist in Japan but the poor are unable to afford them and the better-to-do find it cheaper to let the nurse carry the baby on her back.

Not Aggressive

Socially, husbands are seldom accompanied by their wives except in cases where they have travelled or had diplomatic or business posts abroad. The man always seats himself first, is served first, and in public conveyances pays no attention to a woman standing. One finds the woman of the upper classes charming and sweet and always thoughtful of one's comfort but almost always devoid of any outward personality. Those who have lived abroad are different but several of them told me how diffi-

(continued on page 11 col. 6)

Frankly Speaking

FOUND GUILTY

With the unanimous verdict of the Tribunal, the curtain falls on the Budget leakage episode, which created a great sensation in Britain. Mr. J. H. Thomas, who had already forfeited the confidence of the working class by joining the "National" Government, has now virtually brought his parliamentary and public career to a close, for it is improbable that, after this serious exposure, he will continue to sit in the Commons. While some sympathy will doubtless be felt for him in his present plight, public life in England would be the better for losing a politician who could not resist temptations of office. Sir Alfred Butt, another member of the House of Commons, along with Mr. Bates, has also been found equally guilty of using unauthorized information about the budget.. It is significant that while the Civil Servants in minor positions have been exonerated, two prominent politicians have been found guilty of the serious offence. However much complacent Conservatives and prestige-stricken Imperialists may praise the incorruptibility of British public life, this scandal will come as a disturbing revelation to the world.

INDUSTRIES IN MYSORE

In his address to the Representative Assembly on Tuesday the Dewan of Mysore dwelt with legitimate pride upon the progress of several industries in the State owned and controlled by the Government. Their success must bring great hope to those who believe in the nationalisation or State ownership of key-industries. From the industrial point of view Mysore is easily the most progressive State in India. It helps in a variety of ways not only large scale industries but also small cottage industries like hand-spinning and handweaving, leather goods, bee-keeping and glue-making. In the promotion of cottage industries the State authorities have doubtless derived much inspiration from Gandhiji, and they can obtain now valuable guidance from him.

THE INDIAN TEAM

The succession of draws and defeats which the Indian Cricket Team is facing in England at present is causing nothing but dismay in the heart of every well-wisher of Indian cricket. Our team, though strong on paper, has not so far registered a single victory, and has met with reverses at the hands of even third-rate county teams in England. Even the last team—which was not given Test-match status—did comparatively far better than the present one. Among the reasons which have contributed to this unfortunate state of affairs, three are outstanding. First, there is the big *hors de combat* list. Second, the deficiency of good bowlers is almost glaring. Nissar, our stock bowler, is already showing signs of being overworked. Amarsing will not be always available due to his previous commitments. The third and the most important reason is that the fielding of some of the players is notoriously poor and has proved very costly.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal, President of the Cricket Control Board, was right in suggesting to the Indian captain that the team should be strengthened by the inclusion of Bhaya, C. S. Naidu and Nazir Ali. It is many days since discriminating critics urged the inclusion of another bowler. But for some mysterious reasons the captain of the Indian team has so far showed his unwillingness to strengthen his team. Thanks to the initiative of the Nawab of Bhopal, however, it has now been decided to send C. S. Naidu to England at once by air. Better late than never! Apart from the fact that this is but doing belated justice to a most promising player,—his original exclusion from the team was the subject of many caustic comments,—it is evident that his inclusion will immensely strengthen the team. For C. S. Naidu is not only a clever googly bowler, but is also recognised, on all hands, to be one of the finest fields in India to-day. It is to be hoped that our team will not allow its morale to be sapped by its many early disasters, and that reinforced, as it is now by fresh blood, it will render an excellent account of itself in the future matches.

Umbergaon Rly. Grievances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read with great interest the letters that appeared in your valued columns and the comments thereon by your staff correspondent regarding the urgent need of erecting a roofed shelter on the up-platform and an overbridge at the Umbergaon Road Station of the B. B. and C. I Railway. Being a resident of Davier myself, I have to travel very often between Bombay and the Umbergaon Road Station, and from my own bitter experience I have not the slightest hesitation in substantiating all the allegations made therein. Much has been heard of the sad plight of Umbergaon Road passengers; but, strange to say, years have passed before such an appeal could be made through the right channel i.e., through the Press. I mean to say that the travelling public has quietly put up with all sorts of hardships for many many years past, due to lack of these two necessities. But now that Davier has come into prominence as a popular health resort, with a range of Sanatorium blocks, bungalows and hotels, strewn over its much appreciated sea-shore, it is high time that the Railway authorities favourably considered these appeals, and promptly supplied the two necessities asked for.—Yours etc.,

P. P. DAVIERWALLA.

Bombay.

Parish Fund Rules

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Seeing that the rules and regulations, framed by the present Archbishop of Bombay for the administration of parish funds and properties, are considered as arbitrary, retrogressive and undemocratic to a degree may I be kindly allowed to ask respectfully what objections, if any, are there against the reintroduction of the liberal and truly democratic rules and regulations framed by the late Most Revd. Dom Antonio Pedro da Costa of pious memory, the first Archbishop of Damaun. I have not yet heard of any reasons assigned by clerics or laics against these wholesome and popular rules and regulations. I think their adoption would, and should satisfy all and bring about unity and good understanding.—Yours, etc.,

PAX.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"On these two agreements, (Ottawa and Mody-Lees Pacts) depends the system under which this country and India give trade preferences to each other. These preferences are of great importance to us, as India purchases more of our manufactured goods than any other country."

—"Daily Despatch," Manchester.

* * * *

Is the League of Nations Bankrupt?, asks one of those inquisitive headlines.

Its prestige is certainly in the Insolvency Court.

* * * *

Thus declared Musselini, in an interview with a foreign journalist:—

"The development of the New Empire shall keep the Italians engaged for a number of years, because the country is vast and requires everything to be made anew."

And for an equal number of years will his Dictatorship get a new lease of life!

* * * *

The League of Nations, the Fascist Dictator generously conceded, can continue to exist if it is reformed.

But isn't it already sufficiently deformed?

* * * *

THIS YEAR'S PRIZE-OPTIMIST—

Mr. Cholou, Chancellor of Chung Shan University, who is going to Europe, on behalf of China, "to arouse the Western political leaders to the realization of the need for resistance against Japan."

* * * *

"It has always been the lot of China," says a contemporary, "to be associated in popular imagination with famine, floods and civil strife".

And, worse than all these calamities, with the Imperialistic ambitions of Japan!

* * * *

At "the 3 Arts Academy luncheon" the Mayor agreed with Atiya Begum Sahiba that "politics was a dirty game and that a cherished programme of work for the freedom of India was through the High Arts."

Hear! Hear! Hail the new votary of High Arts!

Let us hope, then, that with this newsfound love for High Arts, he will stop playing "the dirty game."

* * * *

Police Constable Not Always Public Servant.

—Headline.

How true! Quite often he considers the position to be just the reverse.

* * * *

"Queen Mary," the pride of British shipping, has failed to beat the record of her French rival, "Normandie" for a trans-Atlantic crossing.

Old Colonels and grey-haired Conservatives in England will regard this humiliation as just another indication of the degeneration of British youth—as so clearly evidenced by Oxford's anti-war and Cambridge's pro-India resolutions.

* * * *

C.S. Naidu, it is understood, will be flying to England to reinforce the Indian Cricket XI, at the suggestion of the President of the Cricket Club of India.

So much for Manager Brittain Jones who "had never contemplated calling in an extra player" and his impertinent assumptions. He had now better be ready to take charge of a bit of extra luggage.

* * * *

During the last year it appears there were as many as 469 women who registered their patents in Britain.

These inventive females!

* * * *

SEASONAL ADVICE—

Don't scare away Monsoon by going about armed with raincoats, waterproof hat covers and umbrellas.

* * * *

On learning that the first comet of 1936 will be seen in Great Britain in June, many Hollywood film stars have booked passages to cross the Atlantic.

While in London the male ones will be wearing tails.

* * * *

Motorist: "What I know about driving would fill a book."

Constable: "And what you don't know about it would fill a hospital."

Alarming Turn In Paris Strike

FOOD SUPPLY IN DANGER

Complete Stoppage Of Work In Factories

PARIS, June 3.

The strike is again assuming large dimensions. The Workers' unions claim that 230 factories in Paris region have stopped work, and 1,00,000 men are "staying-in".

Food supply industry is considerably affected. The new centres where strikes have started include Hotch Kiss Thomson Houston and Peugeot repair shops, several oil firms, paper mills, all chocolate factories and ice factories. Milk famine is also threatened.

There is complete stoppage at the big Olida Ham Works. Among persons temporarily detained, but now free, were 17 Englishmen at a well-known British biscuit factory at Latour, including one of the directors of the Company. At Lille, large works are affected.—Reuter.

DOCK WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Demand Increase In Wages

ANTWERP, June 3.

Work has ceased on almost all [illegible] minute situation] ... [illegible] following the unauthorised demand by dockers, which the Unions do not endorse, for a two-shilling increase in their wages. Several groups of metal workers have also struck.—Reuter.

Virtual Ultimatum

OMINOUS MILITARY PREPARATIONS

Breach Between Nanking And Canton Governments Widens

SHANGHAI, June 2.

The relations between the Nanking and Canton Governments have been brought to the brink of open rupture by Canton authorities' Anti-Japanese Manifesto which is regarded as Virtually an ultimatum to Nanking and bid to obtain support of the patriotic elements in China in the event of civil war.

While the Japanese report that the southern provinces have actually declared war against Japan is regarded as premature, it is admitted that unusually ominous military preparations are proceeding on both sides.—Reuter.

CIVIL WAR NOT LIKELY?

NANKING, June 3.

While official circles admit some disagreement between the Nanking Government and Canton authorities they consider that civil war is unlikely. Japanese estimate from Canton gives the strength of southern forces immediately available at 140,000 regulars and 60,000 militia.—Reuter.

40-Hour-Week & Safety Provisions For Workers

Important Issues Before International Labour Conference

NEW DELHI, June 3.

The 20th session of the International Labour Conference meets to-morrow June 4 at Geneva. India will be represented at this Conference by Sir B. N. Mitra and Mr. S. N. Roy, I.C.S., on behalf of the Government, Sir Hormusji Mehta, on behalf of the Indian employers, and Rao Sahib R. W. Fulay M.L.C. on behalf of Indian workers.

ON AGENDA.

Five of the items on the agenda of the Conference deal with the reduction of hours of work in specific branches of industry. World unemployment, it is true, has diminished somewhat during the past year, but its solid core has not yet been attacked. The proposal for a 40 hour week has been put forward as a remedy for and a preventive of unemployment, so that the available work might be shared among a larger number of workers. Again, although the major part of the prevailing unemployment is no doubt a result of the general business depression, a considerable part of it is undoubtedly due to the great rapidity with which labour is being displaced of late by technical improvements in industry and agriculture. A reduction of hours of work in so far as it is not accompanied by any reduction in the standards of life of the worker would enable him to share in the benefits resulting from the marvellous technological improvements of to-day.

40 HOUR WEEK.

The Conference last year adopted a Convention approving of the principle of a 40 hour week in industry, and if the proposals before the present Conference are adopted, there will be five Draft Conventions applying the 40 hour week to government and semi-government public works, the building and civil engineering industry, iron and steel works, coal mines, and the textile industry.

Other items coming up for final discussion are the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers in colonies and other territories with analogous labour conditions and the question of holidays with pay. Discussion will also take place regarding the possibility of adopting international regulations for introducing safety provisions for workers in the building industry.

RECRUITMENT OF LABOUR

"The extent and effects of opium smoking among workers in the Far East are dealt with in great detail in a report which this session of the Conference will have to consider. Another report dealing with standards of nutrition is also likely to provoke considerable discussion. Another question which the Conference will have to consider in pursuance of a decision taken by the Governing Body in 1935 is the recruitment, placing and conditions of migrant labour. The 'piece de resistance' will be provided by the "Director's Report," in which Director Butler will deal with the economic and social trends of the past year and suggest the possibilities of ameliorative action.—United Press.

ATTEMPT ON MOUNT EVEREST FRUSTRATED

Untimely Monsoon Nullifies Several Years Of Preparation

DARJEELING June 2

The untimely monsoon has nullified several years of most careful preparation to conquer Mount Everest. Frustrated in their original plans the climbers led by Mr. Hugh Rutledge recently were reported to be contemplating an attempt by a hazardous route to the summit, which experts have regarded as practically impossible. But in consequence of the latest weather forecasts that the monsoon is strongly active in the Everest region and there is no prospect of early improvement, local experts describe the position as hopeless and anticipate that the party would abandon their efforts this year.—A. P.

Prophet's Day At Karachi

KARACHI, June 3.

Local Muslims celebrated Idd Maulaud when a huge procession paraded the principal streets and ended in a meeting on the Rambagh recreation ground Mr. Abdulla Haroon presiding. The speakers included Maulana Jadat of Meerut, who explained to the audience Islamic tenets and dwelt on the life of the Prophet at length. The speakers appealed to the Congregation to lead a peaceful life and not to encroach on the rights of others and to promote unity among all ranks.—A.P.

NO COLONIES' PORTFOLIO

Interesting Feature Of New French Cabinet

PARIS, June 3.

An interesting feature of M. Blum's new Cabinet is the abolition of the Colonies' portfolio with the substitution of two under-secretaries for North Africa and the remaining overseas' possessions respectively, both being under the aegis, of the Foreign Minister.

Three fighting services have been placed under the minister for Defence M. Daladier, with under Secretaries for War, Air and Navy.

The portfolio for Sports has also been allocated for the first time.—Reuter.

Two Women As Under-Secretaries

PARIS, June 2.

M. Leon Blum is forming his Government on an entirely new principle divided into three grades of Ministers, Secretaries of State and Under-Secretaries of State.

Principal portfolios hitherto allotted are: Foreign, M. Yvon Dalbos; War, M. Rucart; Defence, M. Daladier and Finance, M. Vincent Auriol.

The Cama Hospital Jubilee Entered for the first time, namely, Under-Secretary for child welfare, Madame Lacore and Under-Secretary for Scientific Research, Madame Joliot Curie (daughter of the discoverer of Radium)—Reuter.

FRENCH GOLD FOR U. S.

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, June 3.

Slightly over 4,000,000 dollars of gold were engaged in shipment from France to New York yesterday.

BRITISH PUBLIC LIFE VINDICATED

London Journals' Tribute To Budget Leakage Tribunal

RUGBY, June 3.

The thoroughness and impartiality with which the Tribunal on Budget Leakage has conducted its investigations and the precision with which its conclusions were expressed in the Report, issued last night, are regarded by newspapers as a vindication of the reputation of the political life of Britain.

FOUL ATMOSPHERE CLEARED.

The "Times" says a great public scandal has been removed from the region of rumour into that of an authoritative pronouncement. From the foul atmosphere of mutual distrust generated, for example, by L'Affaire Stavisky, we have been saved by the prompt action of Parliament and the dispassionate logic of Mr. Justice Porter and his colleagues.

The "Times" emphasises that the Tribunal while finding that there had been disclosure of information relating to the budget by Mr. J. H. Thomas to two of his friends separately, both of whom had made use of their information for personal gain, this disclosure is not stated to have been deliberate or to have been made for Mr. Thomas's own enrichment. It adds that this untoward end of a great public career does not obliterate his record of patriotism and courage and should not cause the nation to forget the eminent services that Mr. Thomas rendered.

The "Morning Post" says that a satisfactory feature of the whole miserable affair is the refreshing evidence it has afforded of the undiminished jealousy with which we continue to guard the integrity of our public life.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that even when the whole responsibility for the disclosure of budget secrets is placed upon Mr. Thomas, the public will remember the long record of his services as a Trade Unionist, a member of Parliament and a Minister in five different Cabinets. Public opinion will when the first excitement is over, regard the disclosure as an indiscretion and possibly an unconscious indiscretion, reserving most of its reprobation for those who made use of the information thus obtained for their private gain.

A SEVERE CHECK.

The "Financial News" says that the manner in which the investigation has been made lays implicit but powerful emphasis upon the paramount importance of the maintenance of absolute probity in all branches of our public and political life which will be welcomed nowhere more wholeheartedly than in City circles. Discussing the possibility of the introduction of legal prohibition of insurances against budget risks, it says that although such a ban would not prevent stock or commodity operations which would achieve in principle equally effective insurance, it certainly would deprive the business and financial world of convenient and apparently legitimate facilities for guarding against what is normal business risk. But even without any further action such transactions will, without doubt, receive a severe check from this year's experience.

FIRST OF ITS KIND.

The "Daily Mail" expresses satisfaction that the Tribunal find no shred of evidence to suggest that any other Cabinet Minister or any of the civil servants and officials concerned in the preparation of the budget was in any way at fault. It says that although the findings of the Tribunal make distressing reading, it is well to realise that there is no precedent in this country in modern times for such an affair as that of budget disclosures.

The "Daily Herald" says it is impossible to read the cold and fearless words of the report without feeling pride, surely not unpardonable, in our public, our Parliamentary and our judicial traditions.

The "News Chronicle" says that the Tribunal has done its work swiftly and well and its uncompromising honesty and impartiality will go a long way to restore the repudiation of our public life which the scandal now exposed might otherwise have damaged disastrously.

TRIBUNAL DESERVES THANKS.

The "Manchester Guardian" which describes the Report as a painful document says that Mr. Justice Porter and his colleagues deserve public thanks for the skill and thoroughness with which they have proved these unsavoury adventures in the City and the directness with which they have apportioned the blame. Like all other commentators on the incident, it adds that it is important and only fair to Mr. Thomas to recognise that there is no suggestion that his disclosure of the budget information was made for personal gain or that he knew of the use to which it would be put.

Mr. Thomas in an interview last night repeated the statement he had made on oath before the Tribunal that he made no disclosure of budget secrets to anybody. He said his own conscience was clear. Mr. Thomas added that he intended to take early opportunity of addressing his Parliamentary constituents in Derby in the matter. —B. O. W.

TRAINING IN FRUIT PRESERVATION

Chintamani Distributes Certificates To Candidates

ALLAHABAD, June 3.

Cheap but rare cottage industry, the first of its kind in U. P. and perhaps in India, is being made popular by opening classes throughout various mohallas of Allahabad City under the patronage of the Fruit Development Board of the U. P. Government.

The first training centre was opened 12 days ago by admitting 52 educated young men and ladies including many graduates and under-graduates and its course was completed after 10 days only in fruit preservation and its salesmanship.

The successful candidates numbering 38 received their certificates to-day which were given away by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani at a specially arranged meeting.—United Press.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION IN INDIA

Mr. Brockway Lends His Support

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, May 27,

(By Air Mail).

I had an occasion to meet Mr. Fenner Brockway, editor of the "New Leader" and Secretary of the Independent Labour Party.

Mr. Brockway assured me that he and his party colleagues who are in Parliament, Messrs. Maxton, MacGovern, Buchanan and Stephens, are pleased to note that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has taken steps to form a Civil Liberties Union in India on the lines of the Council for Civil Liberties that is doing magnificent work in Great Britain. Mr. Brockway and his Party will lend its support to the Indian organisation in a most unqualified manner.

Mr. Brockway believes that the refusal of the Indian liberals and particularly that of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, to join with Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress in forming the Civil Liberties Union means a collapse of their liberalism when put to the test. Sir Tej Bahadur says that the present restrictions on the civil liberties can only be facilitated when some of those seeking Indian political freedom revise their policy. To Mr. Brockway the meaning of this is quite clear. "If Jawaharlal and his colleagues," Mr. Brockway continued, "will give up the demand for Indian independence and socialism, then the Government may be expected to grant civil liberties. Of course, it will, because then the British Government and the imperialists and the capitalists will feel secured. It is the demand for independence and socialism of which the British Government is afraid, and apparently the Indian Liberals are afraid of it too."

Mr. Brockway concluded: "By their attitude the Indian Liberals have shown clearly that they do not believe in liberty as a principle but only as a right to be enjoyed by themselves."

COUNTY CRICKET SCORES

LONDON, June 3.

Rain fell throughout the country. There was no play at Worcester between Worcestershire and Surrey and at Bristol between Gloucestershire and Hampshire.

The following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which began to-day:—

Warwickshire vs. Yorkshire at Birmingham: Warwick 42 for nil.

Lancashire vs. Sussex at Manchester: Lancs 13 for me.

Middlesex vs. Nottinghamshire at Lords: Middlesex 205 for five (Hendren 71, Hulme 50 not out).

Northamptonshire vs. Derbyshire at Northampton: Northants 59 (Townsend four for 3, Mitchell four for 32). Derby 25 for two.—Reuter's Special.

BATES AND BUDGET RISK INSURANCE

LONDON, June 3.

Asserting that he did not desire to profit from insurances in view of Budget Tribunal's Report Mr. Alfred Bates has sent cheques to the insurance brokers, representing the amount of claims in connection with budget insurances, less premiums, but plus broker's commissions. Mr. Bates emphasises he adheres to the evidence he gave before the Tribunal.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CELEBRATES PROPHET'S DAY

63 Organisations Participate In C. J. Hall Meeting

GOSPEL OF MUHAMMED IS GOSPEL OF DEMOCRACY

The birthday of Prophet Mahomed, the founder of Islam, was celebrated on a grand scale by the Muslims of Bombay, on Wednesday.

A mammoth meeting was held at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall the same evening under the auspices of the Prophet's Birthday Celebration Committee and 63 other Muslim Associations of Bombay.

Some of the prominent Muslims in the city were present at the meeting, which was attended by people of all castes and creeds.

Nawab Abdul Wahid Gazi of Central Provinces presided at the meeting.

Mr. Abdulla (Hiralal) Gandhi also spoke and explained as to why he had embraced Islam. He refuted the imputation of his father that he embraced Islam through personal motives, and asked Mahatma Gandhi to embrace Islam, as that was the best of religions.

Dr. B. R. Ambedker, who was to have addressed the meeting could not be present owing to some domestic engagements.

[illegible] sent were Mr. Abdulla R. Gandhi [illegible]

recitation of "Milade Sharif" by Moulana Saadullah of Mecca. Some verses from the Quoran were recited by Moulvi Nazir Ahmed and Mr. Sagar Nizami read several Urdu poems in praise of the Prophet.

As Mr. Khalid Latif Gauba, of Lahore, who was to have performed the opening ceremony of the celebrations, could not be present, Mr. Quassimali Jairajbhai delivered the opening address. In the course of his speech he said:—

"Islam—the religion of Prophet Muhammad—shows the kindness and mercy of God and teaches unity and brotherhood of all nations. It acknowledges all the prophets sent by God before the advent of Prophet Muhammad, and it enjoins its followers to respect them and their religions. He was the last of the prophets and the religion preached by him was not a new one but the perfection of all previous religions

"The tenets and principles of Islam are very simple and adoptable by all the people and for all the times; and hence Islam is acknowledged as the universal and world-wide religion. It offers religious freedom and equal religious status to all its followers, irrespective of their positions in other walks of life. In the eye of Islam, all persons are equal.

"I appeal to all my brother Muslims as well as to non-Muslims to study the teachings of the Quoran as it is the only high way to drive out misconceptions against it. Let me assure you that you will never regret having done so".

Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hussien proposed and Messrs. Mohemadali Allabux and Ismail Rokadia seconded that Nawab Abdul Wahid a Rais from the Central Provinces, should preside over the function and it was carried with cheers.

MISSION OF ISLAM

Nawab Abdul Wahid Sahib Ghazi, the President, then read out his written address in which he dwelt at length on the life and teachings of the Prophet of Islam. He acknowledged the inherent truth in the teachings of the earlier prophets revealed in books—Shastras, Zarathustra, Vedas and Bible—and said that these noble concepts had been forgotten by mankind at the time when Prophet Mohamed was born. At that time, he said, equality and truth had been supplanted by inequality, bigotry and selfishnenss. Religion was being exploited by self-seekers, autocrats were in power and man had reduced women to a state worse than that of cattle. It was at that dark moment, that the Prophet came with his message of equality and tolerance, truth and peace and laid the foundations of a new and better social order in the deserts of Arabia. The mission of Islam, he said, was not to create disunity but to unite humanity disregarding the man-made barriers of colour, race, religion and nationality.

He particularly emphasized Islam's role as a harbinger of peace and refuted the notion which is being falsely entertained by some people that Islam had been spread at the point of the sword. As opposed to the gospel of hate and violence preached by modern dictators and jingoes, he quoted the Prophet as having said: "The greatest virtue lies in loving him who hates you; in pardoning him who does not do good to you; in not retaliating if anyone abuses you".

GOSPEL OF DEMOCRACY

The Prophet, he said, had always preached universal equality and had opposed distinctions of caste, colour, creed or sex.. He restored the equal and honourable status that was due to women and gave them equal rights with men. The gospel of Mohamed, he said, was the gospel of democracy in the true sense of the word as Islam had given equal rights to all men and women and countenanced no distinctions whatsoever.

HIRALAL'S FAITH

Mr. Abdulla (Hiralal) Gandhi referred to the statement of his father, Mahatma Gandhi, who had said that the speaker had embraced Islam through personal considerations.

[illegible] ther had said about him, the speaker was convinced that Islam was better than Hinduism. The speaker had great doubts as to what his father, the "Mahatma" meant when he referred to "personal considerations". He was not going to ask his Muslim brothers to erect a Taj Mahal, on his death. But if his father meant, that the speaker was fed and clothed, then he pleaded guilty. But now he was converted he would follow the tenets of Islam to the best of his ability.

Messrs. Abdul Hussien Natic, Ali Mohamed Chunara, Mohamed Ismail, Tajbhai, Patitpawandas Sitaram Acharya, Sheik Abdul Tayab, Syed Murtaza Ali Khan and others also spoke.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting came to a close.

MUSLIMS TAKE OUT HUGE PROCESSION

Chota Qabaristan Meeting Sympathises With Palestine Arabs

The Prophet's birth-day was celebrated in Bombay with due "eclat."

A public meeting was convened by several Muslim Associations in Bombay at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall (Report elsewhere).

HUGE PROCESSION

The Prophet's Birth-day procession 50,000 strong started from the Khilafat House at about 2-30 P. M. and wended its way labouriously via Byculla, Bhendy Bazar, Crawford Market and thence proceeded to Chota Kabrastan where public meeting was held.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, and several other prominent Muslim leaders participated in the procession.

The Khilafat volunteers, Namazi Fouj volunteers, Farukhi volunteers and several other volunteer corps in uniform maintained order.

Various Akhadas give exhibitions of physical feats.

The public meeting in Chota Kabrastan was presided over by Mr. Nur Ahmed Haji Ahmed.

Mr. Abdul Latif Curtay thanked all who partook in the procession.

Mahlana Shaukat Ali moved a resolution sympathising with the Arabs of Palestine in their present suffering at the hands of the Zionists. He appealed to the British Government to fulfil their promises to Arabs, promises of non-interference, neutrality and safe-guard.

SYMPATHY FOR ARABS.

The resolution further called upon the Muslims in India and abroad and support the cause of the Arabs by a fund collecting in aid of them.

He also referred to the plight of Abyssinia which gave refuge to the first Muslims and held the 'League' responsible for its present plight. The resolution was seconded by Maulana Irfan Ahmed, and Messrs Mirza Akhtar Hussain and Fouzan also spoke on it.

With the usual slogans the meeting terminated.

Bangalore Women Celebrate Prophet's Birthday

(From A Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 3.

The Muslim ladies of Bangalore City celebrated the birthday of Prophet Mahammad (may peace be upon him) in Basavangudi under the presidentship of Madam Fatima Begum, Munishi Fazil, lady Superintendent of Corporation Schools in Bombay.

No Betrayal Of Nation By Muslim Masses

They Count No Sacrifice Too Great For Achieving Independence

ASAF ALI'S TENTATIVE CATECHISM TO TEST THEIR PATRIOTIC SPIRIT

NEW DELHI, June 2.

Mr. Asaf Ali, M. L. A., has issued the following statement to the Press:—

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has asked the Muslim masses of India to consider whether the claims put forward in their name by those who are anxious to secure a share of the spoil for themselves are really calculated to bring them the benefit they are entitled to. He has also quite justly asked them to consider the ways and means of removing the mountain out of their way rather than waste time in excitement over the removal of ant-hills. He has addressed these words, or words to this effect, to Hindus, Muslims and others alike, I imagine. Muslims are often accused of being back-ward and narrow-minded as regards larger movements which aim at the political Independence of the country. But I fear those who repeat these charges, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is most certainly not one of them, ignore glaring facts of history.

TWO MOVEMENTS.

I can think of only two such large movements, though each differs in scope, and method from the other as violence differs from non-violence. The first of these was launched long before the birth of most of us in 1857. Those who know history cannot deny the fact that the share of the Indian Muslims in that movement was by no means inconsiderable, and the proportion of their suffering was a good deal greater than the proportion of any other section of India's population. The second movement was embarked in 1921, and few would be bold enough to assert that the share of the Indian Muslims in that movement was not considerably in excess of their numerical proportion. Between 1923 and 1928 circumstances arose, which brought about a serious setback in the normal relations of Hindus and Muslims, but in spite of a big landslide caused by the events of the preceding 7 or 8 years, the movement of 1930, 1931 and 1932 did not find the Muslims lagging behind. The forces of reaction, however, had gained considerable ground between 1923 and 1928, and they pressed their advantage to good purpose by formulating and urging communal demands, and the masses shaken by the events and controversies of the immediately preceding years quite naturally lent their ears to the talk of safeguards, little realising to what extent these safeguards would secure the freedom they had been struggling for, and in what manner they would materially change their economic condition. The Muslim Nationalists kept their flag flying, even when their ranks appeared thin and depressed. It is perfectly true that the Muslim masses stand to gain negligibly little under existing or expected conditions. The Hindu and other masses can expect to be in no better position, and Pandit Jawaharlal's questionings, and somewhat tempting visualisation of a more equitable economic structure of the Society and the state are thought-provoking, even if not convincing. He draws crowds, because the people are hungering for a change, and better times, and even the shadow of a promise of easier conditions is enough to attract attention.

TRUE TEST.

The true test of the acceptance or modified acceptance of partial or total rejection of the exact change proposes, consists in the opportunity of the projected change, complete in details. Vague generalities or attractive outlines may be good propaganda, but much propaganda is as full of potentialities for surprising reaction, as the vague word Swaraj proved to be the moment details began to be examined closely. Let me, therefore, ask for a concrete scheme of things. I can just imagine the Indian Muslim masses whole-heartedly supporting any change under which they may be guaranteed better economic conditions than they can hope for under the present or expected circumstances. As practical men they would also insist on reasonable assurance of the practicability of the promises held out to them. I am unable to answer for the rest of the Indian population but knowing as I do the mentality and general condition of the Muslim masses, I think I can fairly confidently assert that the present leaders of the community notwithstanding the masses will readily agree to any economic changes which are calculated to rid them of the heavy burden of debts and which proceed on the basis of equal rights, duties and responsibilities for all. It is next to impossible to persuade the Muslim masses to throw their faith overboard, but within the orbit of their religious belief they can be relied upon to count no sacrifice too great to achieve the Independence of India, socialism or no socialism.

TENTATIVE CATECHISM

May we, therefore try to enumerate a few fundamentals to test the acceptability of a revolutionary change by Muslim masses? I am attempting it in a purely academic spirit:—

Here is a tentative catechism:—

1. All human beings have equal rights and duties.

2. Different human beings have different capacities and different needs.

3. All human beings have a right to liberty of speech, association and personal opinion.

4. All must work according to their capacity and all must enjoy the full fruits of their labour.

5 Faith is a matter of personal preference, and the state has nothing to do with such personal preferences.

6. All resources must be owned and developed by the State and all adults must be assigned definite work, while the primary needs of all those who work, for the State should be the first charge on the revenues. In other words, all able-bodied adults should be found work, and maintained by the State according to their primary or special needs, and the output of their work.

7. All the subjects of the State, children, adults, and old and infirm persons are entitled to food, clothes, shelter, education, health and hygiene and entertainment. A uniform minimum standard is satisfied in the case of the entire population, should special provision be made for other standards for those whose special contribution to the State entitles them to special amenities and facilities of life.

8. Non-working or non-producing units of the State, if they are not below 14 or otherwise rendered infirm or incapable by age or disease or other disability, should be segregated in specially provided settlements which may be penal or instructive according to the tendencies and behaviour of such units.

9. All adults shall be trained for defensive services.

10. All debts should be abolished and usury, profiteering, bribery monopolist tendencies, anti-social activities, and disloyalty to the State should be met with the severest penalties.

11. Adult suffrage, should be one of the fundamental rights of the subjects of the State.

12 All existing monopolies, private ownership of land, and industrial resources, or concerns should be nationalised, and all vested interests should be liquidated.

13. Laws Criminal and Civil shall be common for all.

Given these conditions Indian Muslims should abandon all special claims and safeguards (being otherwise assured freedom of faith, security of places of worship, non-interference with language and script subject to their agreement to adopt a common language and script also), and in any case they should discharge their duties and responsibilities to the State to the utmost extent.

But pending the enforcement of those conditions they shall be guaranteed the enjoyment of their due share in the resources of the country, employment under Government and representation in elective bodies, and undisturbed enjoyment of all places of public resort, freedom of religious observances, and continuance of their mother-tongue and prevalent script, usages, customs and personal law.

BASIS FOR DISCUSSION.

Many would like to make substantial changes in these fundamental conditions according to their notion of society. But on deeper consideration they will agree that if these conditions can be enforced, and if all the members or subjects of the State are placed on the same footing, all being guaranteed against poverty, and artificially differential treatment there should be absolutely no need whatsoever for them to ask for anything more than has been stated above.

I invite a discussion on these points by those who may be interested in this subject. My purpose is the elucidation of the points at issue. There are sure to be those who may question the practicability or the adequacy of the catechism. It is just a basis for discussion.

I am carefully avoiding the expression of my own personal views as regards the practicability of such a change. And my sole purpose in initiating an academic controversy on this subject at this time is to invite those who intend to participate in the forthcoming elections to Provincial Assemblies to test the practicability, and opportuneness of these ideas with reference to the electorate to which they will soon be addressing their manifestos. Let them ask themselves a simple question "Can we incorporate these ideas in our manifestos, and expect to be returned?"—United Press.

Indian News From Here And There

BEGU JAIN TEMPLE IDOLS' CASE

Appeal To Udaipur State For Expediting Inquiry

(From Our Correspondent)

UDAIPUR, (By Mail)

Regarding Begu (Udaipur) Jain Temple matter in which a Jain Yati (now turned to be a Hindu Saint, is alleged to have replaced Mahadev, Hanuman and other Hindu idols taking out Jain marble idols set up years back, Mr. B. J. Kapasi who had been to Begu recently for inquiring into the matter has issued the following statement:—

With authority and advice from well-known Jain bodies Sheth Anandji Kalyanji and the Youngmen's Jain Society of Ahmedabad, I reached Begu on the 24th instant. In my inquiry I learn that three marble Jain idols and 10 brass idols are alleged to have been taken out from the original place by Motilalji, a Jain Yati (now a Hindu Bava) coming after 20 years stay at Benares and 6 to 7 idols of Vaishya religion are placed Jain Sangh of Begu has filed a criminal case against Motilalji.

I visited chief Karbhari Mr. Acharya and the Kotwal Mr. Mangilalji and requested them to conduct the case immediately as Jains are greatly agitated but they replied only that it would run according to the usual procedure.

As the temple in the case is in Begu state's possession I requested the above authorities not to put a check upon worship and darshan but they pleaded inability. When I asked for having darshan and facilities for inquiry I was asked to file an application. So did I but I could not have even darshan.

Also I requested that I be allowed to have "darshan" in another Jain temple in the Fort and with the letter of the above firm I asked for the Ravji's interview, which was not granted on some pretext.

I therefore appeal to Udaipur State for ordering the Begu State to expedite the case as Jains are agitated over the question.

STATION MASTER SENTENCED

For Inducing Post-Master To Put Wrong Date Stamp

(From Our Correspondent)

MUTTRA (By Mail).

Mr. Oak, I.C.S., Magistrate First Class, Muttra has sentenced Deo Dutta, a Station Master on the E. I. Railway, and Chhiddoo Shah for six months R. I. under Sec. 54 and 70 of the Post Office Act for Inducing a Post Master to fraudulently put a wrong date stamp on three post cards.

According to the prosecution story the accused went to the Jalesar Post Office with three post cards, purporting to be the correspondence between one Wiltshire and Surendra Dutta, cousin of Deo Dutta accused. In order to support a claim in a civil suit the accused wanted that these post cards should carry date marks of November 1933. The accused, according to the prosecution, had managed to put date-stamps of November 1933 from the Tundla Post Office and it only remained to put a corresponding date-stamps of the Jalesar Road Post Office. Mr. Ram Sarup, the then Post Master of Jalesar Road Post office refused to comply with the wishes of the accused after taking the said post cards in his own hand and then also refused to hand them over back to the accused. Thereupon the accused started quarrelling with the Post Master who afterwards turned them out from the premises of the post office, and informed the postal authorities telegraphically. After this the accused filed a suit against the post master for having assaulting them and he was acquitted by the court. After this the Postal Authorities sanctioned the prosecution of the accused and the court found them guilty and sentenced them, as stated above.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL FOR THANADEVLI

Durbar Saheb Performs Opening Ceremony

(From A Correspondent.)

VADIA, June 3.

In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering that assembled at Thanadevli this morning Durbar Shree Amaravala Sahib performed the inaugural ceremony of a well equipped hospital established at Thanadevli in commemoration of His late Majesty King George V's Silver Jubilee. After the customary preliminaries were over, Mr. Balubhai G. Patwari, Chief Karbari of Thanadevli, requested the Durbar Sahib to declare the new hospital building open. In doing so, he reviewed a milestones of progress passed by the Thanadevli State, since the resumption of the reins of the administration by the Durbar Sahib, in 1922. Having particular predilections for agricultural improvement and rural reconstuction, the Durbar Sahib conceded "Chavhak" Rights to the State cultivators which reduced the incidence of land revenue and remitted the outstanding debts owed by the cultivators to the State, to enable them to maintain themselves in a decent way and to introduce permanent improvements in their holdings. To raise the percentage of literacy among the Thanadevli subjects, primary and secondary education was declared free and the number of schools was trebled. The existing facilities for medical relief were greatly extended by providing free medical and surgical aid for patients hailing from forty outlying villages, to avail themselves of the Thanadevli State Hospital. Committees have been constituted in villages to attend to pressing needs of the inarticulate rural population and represent its grievances direct to the Durbar Sahib, for developing trade and industries in the Thanadevli State. Customs duties and minor cesses have been altogether done away with.

The Durbar Sahib next proceeded to inaugurate the new Silver Jubilee Hospital and exhorted Dr. Maganlal Lathigara to continue to pay free visits to patients at their residences and to provide free treatment in hospital for all patients.

The public presented an address to the Durbar Sahib in recognition of his easy accessibility at all hours to the meanest of his subjects and his constant endeavours to further their most interests.

Cricket Tourney At Karwar

(From A Correspondent)

KARWAR, (By Mail).

An interesting cricket match which lasted for two days was between the Nelson Sports Club's Eleven and the Ankola Local Eleven on 23rd and 24th May on the Government High School play ground.

It was witnessed on the second day by the District Judge, Mr. G. H Salvi and Mr. G. W. Khot, the District Superintendent of Police, both of whom are keen sportsmen.

Though the match resulted in a decisive victory for the Nelson Sports Club, it could be complacently said that had the Ankola men started with a bolder outlook and cast off the timidity with which they faced their opponents, they would have come off much better than they did.

RESULTS:	Runs
Nelson's (1st innings)	100
... ... (2nd innings) for 3 wickets	67
Ankola's (1st innings)	45
... ... (2nd innings)	59.

ALLEGED MURDER OF ARTIST

Fatal Sequel To Wordy Duel Over Woman

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, June 2.

A local photo artist was stabbed to death in open daylight a couple of days back. It is reported that a Brahmin came to his studio and hot words were exchanged about some woman, followed by lathi blows by the artist. The Brahmin is alleged to have attacked the artist with a knife resulting in the latter's death. The police has taken charge of the alleged culprit.

LIQUOR SHOP REMOVED

The Rajput State has ordered the removal of a liquor shop, situated opposite a girl's school, upon the request of a member of the popular assembly.

EXPORT DUTY ON COFFEE

The Junagadh State has levied a duty of annas eight per cwt. on coffee exported from the State.

WATER DISPUTE

The Jains claim ownership of various water tanks and reservoirs on the hills. The Palitana State on the contrary says that all these tanks belong to the State and no repair ought to be done without the sanction of the State. As a result of this nobody looks after these tanks and the pilgrims are put to very great hardship due to bad water. It is understood the Jains have deputed their representative to get this question settled.

All-India Music Conference

(From Our Correspondent).

AJMER, May 29.

(By Mail).

The organisers of the All-India Music Conference which is to be held in Ajmer during the first week of coming October are leaving no stone unturned to make the conference a success. Enrolment of patrons, donors and members is proceeding apace and promises of co-operation and help are being received from eminent Music-Scholars of India as well as from those interested in promoting the cause of Indian Music.

It is fortunate that active support and expert advice of Rai Sahib Prem Ballabh Joshi, a renowned scholar of Indian Music, a member of the Standing Committee of the All-India Music Conference and a very well-known figure among the higher music circle of the Country, are locally available.

An appeal signed by Rai Bahadur Seth Bhag Chand Soni, M.L.A., Dewan Bahadur K. L. Paonaskar, C.I.E., Seth Gadh Mal Lodha; Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda; Rai Bahadur Mithan Lal Bhargava; Principal P. Seshadri and Khan Bahadur Abdul Wahid Khan, President, Durgah Committee, has been addressed to the Princes, the Chiefs and the Nobility of India requesting them to help the Conference with generous donations.

Popularising Fruit Growing In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, June 2.

After arrival of Mr. R. G. Allan as the Director of Agriculture, the deparment is making strenuous efforts to popularise fruit-growing in the State.

Mr. S. S. Bhatt, an experienced horticulturist is engaged in State service for expediting the work. Fruit growers associations have been formed at Dhari in Amreli taluka and Gandevi in Navsari district. Efforts are in progress to extend such activities in all parts of the State.

The All-Baroda Fruit Exhibition is to be opened at Gandevi on the 6th inst. at the hands of Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar.

Incessant Rains Cause Havoc At Nainital

(From Our Correspondent).

NAINITAL, June 3.

After 36 hours, the sky cleared here to-day, and it became possible to move out, when the havoc caused by the continuous rain and storm was discovered. While many trees were uprooted, one on the Waverley Road fell on the electric mains, cutting off the electric supply in the locality and causing much inconvenience, as that road is still blocked by the electric poles which are twisted. The worst sufferer, however, was the Swadeshi Exhibition, where, excepting two sheds all the stalls are blown off, necessitating postponement of the opening of the same.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Our Labour Mayor"

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read the letter of a 'Suffering Labour' published in your issue of the 1st instant under the above caption. I do not dispute the right of any citizen to draw the attention of the public to the failures and shortcomings of any public man through the columns of a newspaper, but it is only fair that such criticisms should be based upon truth and facts and not onignorance or prejudice. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta was not the Mayor of Bombay in March 1936 and no application addressed to 'Our Labour Mayor' could then be received by him. If the application was sent in March then it should have reached the Congressman-Mayor of Bombay, whose promptitude in acknowledging, investigating and redressing complaints the 'Suffering Labour' unreservedly acknowledges. On making enquiries I understand that no such application was ever received in the Mayor's office either in March or afterwards.

Mr. Jamnadas is undoubtedly the first Labour Mayor of Bombay and he has every right to be called as such Mr. Jamnadas's service in the cause of Indian Labour is now a matter of history He has spared no opportunity that presented itself to him to serve the oppressed and the exploited nor has he ever denied the claims of labour for his prompt and sympathetic attention to anything pertaining to labour. I am sure that Labour interest is quite safe in the hands of Mr. Jamnadas and there is no cause for anxiety for anybody on that score—Yours, etc.,

N. N. MENON

June 2. Pali Hill Road,
Khar, Bombay, 21

Queries

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will somebody enlighten me whether in view of the Government raising the limit to Rs. 2,000 for income-tax, the tax on the salary under Rs. 177 per month should be paid say after 1st January 1936 or 1st April 1936?

Also whether for incomes under Rs. 2,000 any tax can be demanded for the calendar year 1935 if the accounts are based on calendar year, or after 31st March 1936, especially in view of the Government collecting one year's advance tax?—Yours, etc.,

GOPAL KRISHNA.

June 3.

Don't Side-track Real Issues

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Congress President's masterly analysis of the existence of class cleavages is well borne out by the statement issued by the 21 leading capitalists of Bombay. It is quite natural for them to cloud real issues by declaring that religion and private property are in danger. It is pertinent to examine these fears. May I be permitted to ask how far it is consistent with real religion that these men should control such vast resources of production and yet allow millions of the people to live in their present state of chronic poverty?

It would be well for these people to listen to Pandit Jawaharlal and be reasonable; for what is it that Socialism seeks to do except to ensure for all the basic conditions for individual development, viz., good food, decent and sanitary housing conditions and proper education? If, instead of being the leaders of such new civilization, they foolishly attempt to side-track the issues they will be only hastening the advent of the very thing which they are seeking to resist.—Yours, etc.,

MIDDLE CLASS MAN.

A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

The Real Masters Of France

200 Largest Shareholders Of Bank Of France

(BY OUR CORRESPONDENT FROM WORLD PRESS)

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

In his speech at the American Club in Paris, Mr. Blum (who will be France's first Socialist Minister) began with the following passage:

"Your Ambassador has just asked me if I would speak in French or English. I am well aware that perfect courtesy would require me to rise at this moment and make my speech in English. But I am compelled to make a confession. I don't know English.

"Among the evil gifts which I have received from heaven is that of not being able to learn languages. I learnt a little English when I was young. During my adolescence I studied German hard, but at all periods of my life the result has been deplorable. I sometimes ask myself by what miracle I have been able to learn one language, my own. It is the only one of which I can make use."

M. Blum's ignorance of German is the more serious because his family is of Alsatian origin. As he himself emphasised in his speech, he is, like the American Ambassador, Mr. Straus, a Jew.

"The Captive Sovereign

An American who was present at the lunch to M. Blum states that at the chief table were many representatives of the "Two Hundred Families."

As M. Blum was being presented to them by Mr. Straus, the American Ambassador, and himself a multi-millionaire, a Frenchman observed to our American friend "The captive sovereign".

The significance of this was that the most spectacular part of the recent electoral campaign was the intensive bombardment directed by the Socialists and Communists against the "Two Hundred". These are the 200 largest shareholders in the Bank of France, who forms the General Council. The smallest holding of anv of these is about £10,000.

Twelve of the 15 Regents—the title given to directors of the Bank of France—are chosen by the Council. The other three—the Governor and the Deputy-Governors—are nominees of the Government. "Banking names" persist even more strongly in the list of the Board of Regents than among the directors of the "Big Five" (Banks of England.) It contains the names of five families which have had a member upon it since the Bank's foundation in 1803. The Rothschilds have held a seat since 1853. In a book of which an English translation, "France to-day and the Peoples' Front" is published by M. Thorez, the Communist leader, who declares his party's intention of storming the Regents' citadel. M. Herriot and M. Caillaux have been casualities in previous attacks. Meanwhile, M. Blum has met the "real masters of the country"—as M. Thorez call's them—at lunch.

Captain's Cricket Club

A club, called the Captain's Cricket Club, has been formed in England. Its membership is confined to captains of England in official Test matches, to their eldest sons, and to a limited number of men "eminent in literature and competent in cricket."

All the captains eligible have already accepted membership with one exception. This is Sir Stanley Jackson (former Governor of Bengal) who has not yet been approached, but will be invited to be the Club's first president. Owing to the difficulty of collecting all the captains—several are still playing for their counties—in one place at one time no date has yet been fixed for the inaugural dinner. But it will be held some time within the next month.

Meanwhile the first three literary members have already been elected. They are Mr. E. V. Lucas, Mr. John Drinkwater, and Mr. Clifford Bax. Mr. Lucas, who is an authority on Hambledon, the cradle of cricket, is the best critic. He has been a keen follower of the game all his life. Mr. John Drinkwater, who played for his school eleven at Oxford, is the greatest enthusiast, and Mr. Clifford Bax, who at one time used to run a side of his own, is the best player. The honour of original membership should now inspire a volume of cricket memoirs by "E.V.", a Test match poem by Mr. Drinkwater, and a cricket drama with a body-line plot by Mr. Bax.

Stalin As A Pilot

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

It is understood that Stalin has been secretly taking flying lessons and has just obtained his certificate.

Stalin believes that to make a country air-minded all its leading officials must be aviators ready to man a machine at a moment's notice. A special aeroplane is now kept at his disposal at the Moscow aerodrome.

The World Of Wireless

POPULAR RADIO ARTISTS

B.B.C. Artists who take part in the "Camp Fire On The Kavroo", a Broadcast item that has proved very popular among foreign listeners in.

BROADCASTING FOR THE INDIAN VILLAGES

The Different Problems That Have To Be Faced

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The following note has been issued about broadcasting for the villages:—

There is clearly an immense opportunity awaiting broadcasting in the villages, but the installation of sets is being carried out very cautiously as it is easy for "Reddu", as broadcasting is known in the villages, to get a bad name of the service is unsuitable, and we have yet to gain much experience as to what will please the villager. He is a shrewd fellow and is not going to listen to interminable uplift, or urban music which he does not like, or a service spoilt by atmospherics. Some of the difficulties to be surmounted in the villages are mentioned here.

ATMOSPHERICS

These in Northern India are particularly bad at this time of year after dark, that is between 8 and 10 p. m.; and it is unfortunate that at this season the only time when the masses of villagers are at home is between 8 and 9 p. m. It has yet to be observed how often, how long, and at what strength serious atmospheric interference occurs: and on the basis of these observations it may be necessary to shift the timing of the rural programme during the summer months.

PLACING OF RECEIVER

Receivers must be housed in an adequate building and placed in charge of a responsible person This inevitably arouses jealousy and in some cases the "responsible person" has been found to be using the set for his own entertainment and denying it to the villagers. In some cases the school or the Chopal can be used, but there are frequent difficulties i. e. the school may be at some distance, the mosque may be close to the chopal, and so forth. It may be necessary to select neutral points and possibly to build special shelters to house the sets.

CHARGING OF BATTERIES

Batteries, according to their size, may give anything from 20 to 200 hours of service, but in any case recharging is a considerable problem. Many miles of every rough road, in many cases impassable for cars in the rainy season, have to be traversed: the batteries, or the charging set, are thus subjected to considerable strain and the cost is high. Various schemes are under consideration i. e. "delaying" by line to groups of villages from a central receiver, as has been suggested in Mr. Kirke's report, and it is hoped that we may be able to take full advantage of districts like the Ganges Canal hydro-electric grid area where power is available and batteries are therefore unnecessary.

TIMING OF PROGRAMMES

It is clearly useless to expect the villager to "Turn on" at a specified time each evening; and in the Delhi area he is, not unnaturally, inclined to turn on the programme for several hours a day thus running down the batteries very quickly and making an efficient recharging arrangement impossible. Time-switches will therefore have to be introduced in all sets so that the programme is automatically turned and off at pre-arranged hours.

PURDAH

It is obviously important that women should be able to listen to the programmes, and conditions vary a good deal in different districts in this respects. In some we have found that women come out freely to listen, in others they are absent. To solve this problem it may be necessary to instal separate loudspeakers working from the central receiver.

PROGRAMMES

It seems from our experience that the villager, if he is going to like "Reddu" at all, needs to be entertained rather than "uplifted". He likes his own music, his own dialect, and plenty of good dialogue; he does not care (like a good many other people) for long winded talks about Government or manner or for urban music. One rural service is therefore being arranged on a "five-minute" basis, with music alternately with talk or dialogue; village musicians and story tellers are being brought to Delhi and information is being collected so that local news and market prices may be broadcast daily, and short talks or dialogues given, based on local conditions i.e., epidemics, cattle diseases, standing crops etc.

Language presents a real difficulty but it is thought that within the 80 mile radius of Delhi simple Hindustani can be understood by the majority of villages. Even if some words are not understood at first, villagers will make an unconscious effort to learn and understand provided that he likes the programmes generally. To intensify linguistic differences by making special transmissions for each dialect is clearly to be avoided if possible.

HEALTH
KEEPS YOU LAUGHING
healih depends
onacleansystem
Beecham's Pills keep you healthy, keep you smiling. They banish the cause of Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc. and bring New Vigour, New Health, New Happiness.
Purely Vegetable
Beecham's
PILLS

B. B. C. MISCELLANY

Minister Speaks To Palestine ... Nightingales To Sing For Radio ... Broadcasts From Fiji ... Television News ... Pity The Poor Announcer ... Women Discuss B. B. C.

The Minister for Dominions recently visited Broadcasting House to broadcast a message on the occasion of the opening of the Levant Fair at Tel-Aviv, Palestine. His speech was picked up from the BBC Empire Station at Daventry and rediffused in the grounds of the Fair, as well as relayed by the recently-opened broadcasting station at Jerusalem.

Nightingales From Daventry

The ever-popular nightingales are due to make their bow to Empire listeners again in Transmissions 4 and 5 during the week beginning May 17. A site for the broadcast has been selected not a very great distance from London, but, as usual, its location will be kept a close secret in order to avoid unwanted visitors who might broadcast pre-arranged signals on their motor-horns to friends at home.

The modern microphone is such a sensitive instrument that in quiet surroundings it can pick up noises originating several miles away. On a previous occasion the sound of a train running over lines situated more than five miles from the microphone was clearly heard by listeners. It is common for the nightingales to be heard when at a distance of up to a quarter of a mile from the microphone. Last year an inquisitive cow, who came within range of the microphone and fancied herself as a budding broadcaster, obtained a great deal more publicity than the disappointed nightingales.

As even the combined efforts of the BBC engineers cannot make the nightingales sing to order, the normal programmes will be interrupted on certain occasions during this week so that the birds may be caught at unguarded moments.

Fiji Calling!

The first broadcasting station in the Pacific Islands, situated at Suva, Fiji, was opened recently by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. C. J. Barden.

The new station, which is operated by the Fiji Broadcasting Company, was built by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited. It operates on a wavelength of 327 metres under the call-sign ZJV, and employs a power of 500 watts unmodulated in the aerial. Favourable reports on reception have already been received from listeners in Australia and New Zealand.

Prominent Government officials and representatives of the leading business firms in Fiji were present at the opening ceremony, when an appropriate talk by the Marchese Marconi was broadcast from a recording. Mr. E. T. Fisk, Chairman of Amalgamated Wireless, who broadcast a message by short waves from Sydney, complimented the people of Fiji on the progressive spirit which had actuated their enterprise. It was a matter of pride that the new station had been built entirely by British capital, and just credit was due to the Governor, Sir Murchison Fletcher, for his endeavours to bring about the establishment of the station.

Television Progress

Great progress is being made, we learn, at the BBC Television Station at the Alexendra Palace.

Several appointments to the television production staff are now announced. Mr. Hyam Greenbaum, who has been chosen for the post of Television Music Director, served for nine years until 1925 as Principal 2nd Violin in the Queen's Hall Orchestra. He has been music director and recording manager for a well-known gramophone company, and has acted as music director for various films. He held a similar position which C. B. Cochran's productions for three years.

Mr. Stephen K. Thomas and Mr. Dallas Bower have been appointed Television Producers. Mr. Thomas has been technical and artistic adviser on lighting in the Exhibitions Division of the Department of Overseas Trade, and assisted the department with exhibitions in Toronto, Antwerp, Paris and Brussels. Mr. Harry Pringle and Mr. Peter Bax, who will act as stage managers, have both had many years' experience in a similar capacity on the stage.

Major L. G. Barbrook, who has been appointed Film Assistant, was from 1924 to 1928 Inspector of Gendarmerie in the service of the Albanian Government. Since then he has worked in Hollywood, and from 1931 to 1935 was in charge of cinematograph arrangements for various expeditions in South America, France, and Africa. Mr. G. More O' Ferrall, who has had many years' experience of the stage, has been appointed as Assistant Producer.

He Fell From Grace

Every effort has been made by the BBC to standardise pronunciation for the benefit of its announcers, and in particular the pronunciation of names of places and people.

In taking such action, the BBC had not attempted to adapt the English language to any particular style or accent, but it feels that it is essential that uniformity of pronunciation should be maintained by all its announcers. In compiling its recommendations of pronunciation for announcers, the BBC has had the assistance of a distinguished advisory committee, including some of the greatest authorities on the English language. Both the BBC and its committee are fully alive to the fact that inhabitants of a particular town or village are most naturally susceptible to the manner in which its name is pronounced, and in compiling its list of place names, the committee has consulted local interests in nearly all cases of doubt.

In spite of all these precautions, mistakes must sometimes occur which are as regrettable to the BBC as they are disturbing to local residents.

Quite recently an announcer in the BBC Empire transmissions caused the receipt of many letters from Malta by inadvertently pronouncing Valetta, the capital, Valeeta. We feel sure, however, that all listeners will appreciate that announcers themselves, in spite of all precautions taken by the BBC, are not infallible, and that when they consider the many thousands of place-names, not only throughout Great Britain, but throughout the world, which must be pronounced at short notice—often without opportunity to refer to the long lists of printed recommendations or to an authority—they must sometimes fall from grace.

Women And B.B.C.

Five hundred women delegates representing women's organisations throughout Great Britain and the Empire recently met in the Concert Hall at Broadcasting House to discuss BBC programmes. The conference lasted all day, and the delegates were entertained to luncheon by the BBC in the Queen's Hall.

The speakers covered a variety of subjects, ranging from talks on cookery and child welfare to the timing of the news bulletins and the quality of the variety programmes.

Sir Stephen Tallents, the BBC Controller of public Relations, who presided, said that it was not easy to get in touch with 7,500,000 licence holders and the conference was an experiment to see whether any new ideas could be evolved or whether there were any consensus of opinion on what if any, changes were desirable.

One of the four Indian delegates suggested the inclusion in the programmes of more talks on India, and a delegate from New Zealand expressed a hope that the BBC might with effort and enterprise bring the British Child Welfare Movement up to the enlightened standard of her own country. Delegates include representatives from almost every class of the listening public.

The BBC officials present at the conference included Sir John Reith, Director-General, Mr. Cecil Graves, Controller of programmes, and Mr. J. M. Rose-Troup, Director of Talks—"The Empire Broadcasters".

(Continued From Col. 7)

swimming bath. There is also a large central hall where dances and concerts and other activities take place. In addition to Motspur Park there are branches of the Club at all Regional stations, where adequate provision has been made for recreation. At Daventry, the home of the Empire Broadcasting Station, for instance, there has been many a tussle at billiards, cricket, football, and tennis between the BBC engineers and inhabitants of this ancient town.

The standard of Rugby football is also high. Several men who distinguished themselves at their universities are now playing for the BBC. Howard Marshal, formerly of the BBC staff, and now one of the best-known commentators on sporting and general events, at one time played for the Harlequins. The Swimming Section of BBC Club also has a large membership. The Motoring Section of the Club is in a flourishing condition. Extraordinary ingenuity is displayed in maintaining interest on the part of the members. There are treasure hunts, scavenger parties, and reliability trials. During a recent evening competition, members of the Motoring Section had to collect, among other articles, a fircone, the top of a milk bottle, one ounce of silver paper, a bulb consuming only one watt, and three different yellow flowers.

RIFLE SECTION

The Rifle Section is one of the more recent activities of the Club. Naturally, its appeal is mainly to men, but the membership includes a number of promising shots drawn from women members of the staff. Matches with other organisations are regularly held.

The Tennis Section probably has the most general appeal to all although closely rivalled in popularity by its younger brother, table tennis. Squash rackets are available within easy travelling distance of Broadcasting House. Hockey and netball also flourish mainly among the women members of the staff, but quite a number of men have now taken up the former game seriously.

Physical-culture classes are also held near headquarters, and violet-ray treatment is at the disposal of all who care to apply for it. It may be mentioned, incidentally, that the BBC is most careful of the health of its employees, and at Broadcasting House a matron and nurse, with a well-stocked dispensary, are constantly in attendance. Facilities are also provided for more expert medical advice and inoculations against the common cold.

ANNOUNCER, A CAPTAIN

Many members of the staff known especially to Empire listeners take considerable part in the activities of the Club. W. M. Shewen, Chief Empire Announcer, is Captain not only of the Men's Tennis Team, but of the BBC Squash Team. He is also an enthusiastic hockey and cricket player, and an excellent shot. R.N. Dougall, another Empire Announcer, has for the past two years won the squash cup and is also a keen cricketer. A. W. Russell, of the Empire News Department, who hails from New Zealand is also an enthusiastic cricketer. J. C. S. Macgregor, Empire Programme Director, finds his relaxation in golf on one of the courses on the northern heights of London, while J. B. Clark, Director of the Empire Service, finds the hobby of carpentry an exceedingly useful recreation and a relaxation from his ordinary duties.

B. B. C. CLUB

The B. B. C. Club where members of the Broadcasting Staff can play their favourite games.

B. B. C. STAFF ON THE PLAYING FIELD

The Empire Announcer, Often Heard In India, Is Captain Of Tennis Team!

The BBC is essentially a young organisation, young in history and young in personnel. Its employees are selected from people in all walks of life. The present staff numbers well over 2,000 persons—probably a surprising figure to many people—and it does not consist solely of announcers, programme producers, and engineers, which is a popular supposition. Besides these officers, the staff includes accountants, editorial staff, legal advisers, auditors publicity experts, stenographers, filing clerks, watchmen, liftmen, commissionaires, librarians, advertising representatives, labourers, carpenters, caterers, telephonists, cleaners, waitresses, cloakroom attendants, book-keepers, pages, draughtsmen porters, firemen, packers, studio attendants and photographers.

As in the Navy, so with broadcasting: "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy", and even more makes Jill a dull girl: so that in the interests not only of its staff but of its own efficiency, the BBC has made ample provision for adequate recreation. It has followed the example of some other large employers by adopting as far as possible the five-day week, work on Saturday being reduced to a minimum.

BBC CLUB

Nearly all members of the BBC staff belong to the BBC Club. From a very a modest beginning the BBC Club, in the course of a few years, has become the possessor of facilities for recreation probably unsurpassed by any other organisation in Great Britain. The headquarters of the Club are situated at Motspur Park, where there is ample provision for cricket, football, hockey, tennis, and netball. There is a magnificient clubhouse, with facilities for every kind of indoor game—from billiards and badminton to shove-ha'penny—and containing not only a restaurant, but a small

(Continued in Col. 4)

BANKING FACILITIES of every DESCRIPTION

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS DOWN

Liquidation By Government

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER STEADY

Wheat Better But Tin Weak

BOMBAY, June 3.

On Wednesday cross-rates ruled weak.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton opened very steady. Prices improved steadily at first but later gave way on reports of liquidation by Government.

GOLD EASY

London gold was easy but silver was steady.

RISE IN WHEAT

Wheat prices marked some rise on better outside cables. Jute was quiet. Tin was weak.

SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady with operators holding back giltedged securities kept somewhat steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, June 3.

Previous closing	10.82
To-day's opening	10.82
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's closing	10.79
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, June 3.

Previous closing	5.82
To-day's opening	5.88
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	5.85
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 212

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, June 3.

Cotton developed considerable steadiness to-day following absence of any relief in the eastern belt and bullish weekly weather report which resulted in a good deal of speculative buying and covering to-gether with less selling pressure. There was some liquidation by Government and realising but this was readily taken by trade and foreign buying.

Trading in October began at 10.82 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. Prices after early inactivity gathered strength on renewed buying by trade and foreign interests influenced by the continuance of unfavourable weather news with October gradually rising to 10.87. At this level the demand somewhat slowed down but the underlying strength persisted.

New York cotton finally closed at 10.79 with a decline of 3 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 3.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.60/11.59) 11.65/11.64
October (10.70/10.69) 10.85/10.82
December (10.58/10.65) 10.79/10.78

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 3.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (6.17) 6.22
American October (5.81) 5.86
Egyptian July (8.58) 8.61
Egyptian October (8.50) 8.53

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 3.

There was no business at night.

Fire Epidemic In Jaipur

(From Our Correspondent).

JAIPUR, (By Mail).

A disastrous fire broke out at Keshrisinghpura, a village at a distance of about 24 miles from Jaipur. It was 11 a.m. when the fire broke out and fanned by the prevailing "loo", i.e., the west hot wind, and dustorm it spread far and wide into the village. The cause and origin of the conflagration is not known, but it is understood that eighty houses, occupied mostly by the poor were gutted.

On information the Jaipur Municipality Fire Brigade was immediately despatched to the village and to some extent it been successful in bringing the flames under control and preventing them from assuming larger proportions. Fortunately, no loss of life took place. Loss of property, however, was enormous. Seth Surajmal of Bombay afforded commendable relief by undertaking to distribute free food supply among the sufferers. Furthermore, it is reported that this outbreak of fire is becoming a sort of an epidemic in the districts of Jaipur State.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. I. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 3.

Previous closing	4.99 31/32
To-day's opening	5.01 13/16
To-day's closing	5.02 1/16

I. I. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 3.

Previous closing	5.00 1/16
To-day's opening	5.00 1/8
To-day's closing	5.02 5/16
Difference	+.02 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, June 3.

Previous closing	75.94
To-day's opening	75.93
To-day's closing	76.26
Difference	+.32

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 3.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.00-1/8 and then improved to 5.00-3/16 while further support carried the rate to 5.01-15/16.

The sterling dollar cross-rate closed at 5.02 5/16

Franc opened at 75.93 and further appreciated to 76.12 on keen buying.

The sterling from cross-rate closed at 76.26

LONDON SILVER

London, June 3.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 7/8d.	19 15/16d.
Forward	19 7/8d.	19 15/16d.

The market was quiet.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 3.

Gold per fine ounce (£6 -19-2) £6-18-10

DISCOUNTS

London, June 3.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, June 3. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.73 1/4) 5.75 1/4
New York on Bombay (37.75' 37.75
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 7/8
London on Milan (63.50) 63.75
London on Shanghai (1-2 13/32) 1-2 13/32
London on Kobe (1-2 3/32) 1-2 3/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 3.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 49/13 49/13 and 49/14. Prices eased on selling pressure and liquidation due to the absence of any encouraging foreign cables but subsequently the market steadied on better London cables and closed steady at Rs. 49/11, 49/11 and 49/12.

Gold opened dull at Rs. 34/7/6, 34/7/9 and 34/7/9. The market came under considerable selling pressure influenced by weakness of franc resulting in a good deal of liquidation and disappointed bulls unloading. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/4/3, 34/4/6 and 34/4/6.

Bhilsa Jain High School

(From A Correspondent).

BHILSA, June 1.

The Executive Committee of the Seth Shitabai Lakhmichand Jain High School Bhilsa held its meeting on 28th May 1936 and resolved to start the High School from the 15th of July 1936, for training students for the Matriculation Examination of the Ajmer Board to be held in the year 1938. Arrangements are made to teach Science only from amongst the optional subjects for the present.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 3.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with July at 6s and October 6s-3/4. The market displayed a good deal of activity influenced by encouraging outside cables which resulted in considerable speculative purchases.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, June 3.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.84-3/4. Prices advanced on scattered buying and covering influenced by better outsid cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 3.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£190 1/4 sellers easy) £187 buyers £187 1/2 sellers weak.
Lead (£15 3/8 buyers. Barely steady) £15 3/16 buyers £15 1/4 sellers easy.
Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/4 to £40-7/16) £40 1/4 to £40 3/4
Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/16) 7 5/16 paid and sellers. Forward (7 7/16) 7 7/16 buyers.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, June 3.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China and speculators sold market quiet.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11 1/4) 1-11 1/4

JUTE.

New Crop June and July value (£17-7/8) £17 7/8 sellers
Dunlop June (£22 1/4 sellers) £22 1/4
Lightning June (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay June July (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jun July (10 11/16) 10 11/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£13 5/8) £13 5/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

September 1936 delivery

Bombay, June 3.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

	Rs. a. p.
Rate at 12-0 noon	7 4 9
Rate at 3-0 p.m.	7 4 0
Rate at 5-0 p.m.	7 3 9
Rate at 8-0 p.m.	7 3 9
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 3 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 3.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 8 0
Linseed September	7 3 .

What steady but linseed quiet.

PEASANT UPLIFT HIS LIFE MISSION

Prof. Ranga's Portrait Unveiled

(From Our Correspondent).

NIDUBROLE, (By Mail).

"He speaks for the peasants: he labours for them; he dreams of them and by himself he is a peasant. His one mission in life is to bring salvation to the oppressed peasant. If to-day in the Assembly every member, official or non-official, is obliged to speak for or at least mention the word peasant, it is because of Prof. Ranga. Surely the Indian peasant is fortunate in having a man like him to champion his cause. And this village has every reason to be proud of owning him. I am glad that, unlike the old English saying, "A Prophet is not honoured in his own country," Prof. Ranga is honoured and respected by the people of his own village and it is a great pleasure to me to unveil his portrait," observed Mr. Giri, M.L.A., in performing the unveiling ceremony of Prof. Ranga's portrait in the Ramanedu Adult Educational Institute on the 30th May, before a large and distinguished gathering of peasants and workers and their leaders, when Mr. P. B. Naidu, ex-President of the Village Panchayat Board, presided.

The portrait was woven in Khaddar both by Mr. Pragada Kotaiah, a handloom weaver of this place. The portrait was very beautifully woven and bears a very close resemblance to Ranga. Mr. Giri complimented the artist for his wonderful skill and workmanship and wished him all success in future life.

Tin Shares Adversely Affected On Stock Exchange

EFFECT OF CONTINUED WEAKNESS IN TIN

Heavy Selling Pressure In Gold Currencies

WALL STREET DULL AFTER STEADY OPENING

STOCK EXCHANGE (SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 3.

There was restricted business in tin shares which were adversely affected by continued weakness in the metal which lost over five pounds on bear pressure which is largely attributed to the uncertainty regarding the future restriction.

In exchanges Gold Currencies were again subjected to heavy pressure which the control did not stem.

Wall Street opened steady and turned dull.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 3.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £97 Ex Dividend

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday, May 21 £97 3/4
Friday, May 22 £97 5/8
Monday, May 25 £97 1/2
Tuesday, May 26 £97 1/4
Wednesday, May 27 £97 1/4
Thursday, May 28 £97 1/4
Friday, May 29 £97 5/8
Tuesday June 2 £97 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 3.

Market were quiet but the undertone was favourable industrials generally were steady to firm. Kaffirs were firmer. Oil shares were rather irregular. International were dull.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 5/8) £84 1/4 Ex Div.
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 5/8) £106 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109) £109
4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 3/4) £116 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 3/8) £105 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 3/4) £114 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-9) 20-9
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 3/4) £4 3/4
Hydro Electric (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Musical Industries (25-0) 25-0
Princhin Johnson (46-3) 46-3
Imperial Chemical (39-3) 39-3
Imperial Chemical Ord. (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolseworth New Ford (130-0) 130-0
Realisation 1930 (£87 3/4) £87 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (£35-6) 35-6
University Ordinary (32-9) 33-1 1/2
Ford Motors (31-4 1/2) 31-4 1/2
Cable Wires (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
British American Tobacco (124-4 1/2) 124-4 1/2
Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (156-10 1/2) 156-10 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (19-6) 19-6
Distillers (102-0) 102-0
Bred and Dyers (7-7 1/2) 7-7 1/2
British Celanese (12-3) 11-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (53-10 1/2) 53-10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-9) 51-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 7-7 1/2
Western Limited Ordinary (25-6) 25-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (£47) 46 3/8 Ex Div.
Bengal Iron and Steel (7-0) 7-0
Tata Iron and Steel (104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 3. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 Ex Div.
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115) £115
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£118 3/4) £118 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£111 3/4) £110 3/8 Ex Div.
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-82 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (19-9) 19-9
Donaro Tea (43-9) 43-0
Empire of India Ceylon (28-9) 28-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25.6) 26-6
Gula Kelampong (25-0) 25-0
Rubber Plant inv. Trust (30-3) 30-3

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/5) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandy (59-4 1/2) 58-9
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 1/4) £14 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (64-9) 66-6
Rand Imam (£9) £9 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 3/4) £15
Goddar New (£10 3/4) £10 3/4
Moddar New (48-9) 48-9
Sub Nigel (£12) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (41-10 1/2) 43-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-0) 40-0
Anglo Iranian (85-3) 85-0
Burma Oil (93-1 1/2) 92-6
Mexican Eagle (24-7 1/2) 23-10 1/2
Shell Transport (100-7 1/2) 100-0
Royal Dutch (£35 3/8) £37 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 1/2) £47 1/2
L M Ford (£23) £23
L N E R Def (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Southern Dutch (£23) £23
London Paris 5 per cent (£136 1/4) £136 1/4
London Board G Stock (£102) £102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 3.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 62 3/4) dol 61 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 3/8) dol 33 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 62 1/4) dol 61 dol 62 1/4
U S. Steel Preference (dol 125) dol 126

WALKOVER FOR CONGRESS

Jubbulpore Victory And Its Lesson

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, June 2.

The long struggle which was going on between the Congress party and the so-called independents helped by the Government came to an end yesterday yielding a victory to the Congress party. Pt. D. P. Misra was elected President unopposed. It may be remembered here that Pt. Misra was turned out in the last session by the local Government by using extraordinary measures. It is a triumph of the Congress that the same person is seated on the chair again.

Mr. Motilal Bhura and Mr. Gulam Mohammad were unanimously elected two vice Presidents.

It was noticeable that the other party of the nominated and the socalled independent members was conspicuous by its absence. When they saw that the Congress party will get an easy walk-over they were wise enough not to attend the meeting.

Another remarkable feature was that inspite of the fact that there are two Congress groups in Jubbulpore one Congress party was unanimous in the election. This shows a strong sense of discipline in Congress ranks.

In the evening a public meeting was called by Seth Govinddas who congratulated the office bearers of the Municipal Committee who represented the Congress party. Some other leaders followed Seth Govinddas and in the end Pt. Misra thanked the public on whose strength, as he said, he was successful.

DHRANGADHRA STATE PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

Second Session In Second Week Of June

(From Our Correspondent)

WADHWAN, (By Mail).

Sjt. Kamalchand Manordas and others from Ahmedabad are holding private consultations with Sjt. Mohanlal Sanghavi. They are considering how the Dhrangadhra problem which is neglected in spite of heavy sacrifices, could be further pushed forward. The State finances have not yet been overhauled. Public demands are hopelessly shelved. It is likely that a second conference of Dhrangadhra State people will be held in the second week of June and thereby the Durbar's inability to restore the finances of the State could be exposed

YUVAK PARISHAD

There is great enthusiasm amongst the youths of Wadhwan in connection with the forthcoming Yuvak Parishad to be held in Ahmedabad. A good number of youths are expected to attend the Conference as there are a number of problems affecting youths in the Native States, which will be placed before the Conference. Besides the Kathiawar youth is more concerned with the redress of grievances in the States.

Ongole Youth Conference

In Footsteps Of Lucknow & Bombay

IMPLEMENT THAT MASS-CONTACT RESOLUTION

MADRAS, June 2.

"We must organise all the radical elements in the country," said Mr. Annapurniah presiding, at the Ongole Taluq Youth Conference held at Ongole yesterday morning.

Continuing he said: "Our comrades have already done some creditable work in this direction by starting labour protection leagues and fighting out their grievances.

"A HAPPY AUGURY."

"The Congress, at its recent session in Lucknow, has resolved to establish mass contacts, with peasants and workers. They are also examining the question of the representation of workers and peasants directly in the Congress. The All India Trade Union Congress at its recent session at Bombay has resolved to establish contact between workers and peasants and the Congress. This is the most urgent duty of the youths to-day. It is a happy augury that the Congress has taken up this question in right earnest. President Jawaharlal and other comrades of the Congress Working Committee are leaving no stone unturned to carry on this work to the best of their lights, and I hope that the good work being done by them will be continued by the next Congress President and his cabinet.

"ELECT SUBHAS BOSE."

"This leads me to the question as to who should be the next President of the Congress. I hope the whole country will be unanimous in electing a fit successor to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and who shall that be except Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose?

"In this connection, I am reminded of the Internment of Mrs. Beasant, in 1917. The whole country rallied under the banner of Home Rule raised aloft by her in those days and under the leadership of the late lamented Lokamanya Tilak demanded her release as one man. They straightway voted her for the Congress Presidential chair that year and at last she was released.

"Will the country follow the noble example of those glorious days? Will the leaders rise to the occasion and advise the country to demand the unconditional release of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose by unanimously electing him as President for the ensuing Congress, in Maharashtra? Maharashtra looks on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, as here special idol also. I hope this humble suggestion will be duly considered by the leaders and accepted.

APPEAL TO WOMEN.

"Proceeding he said, "Besides forming youth leagues and organizing peasants and workers, I appeal to you to enlist the sympathy of women also for the youth and the socialist movement. Indian womanhood has covered itself with laurels in the last national struggle. Coming nearer home, our Andhra sisters have also raised aloft the banner of Independence in the last Satyagraha movement. Please therefore, try to bring as many women workers as possible into the youth movement. The movement gains immeasurable strength through our brave sisters."

SAFE FOR SOCIALISM.

"Concluding he said: "I also appeal to you to use the Congress and its platform to the full and try your best to press for the acceptance of socialism by that great national organization. When once that is achieved, I dare say, India is made safe for Socialism."
—United Press.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 6.)

tered and took its place in the canal. Flying the British colours. However, no action was necessary because Admiral de la Camara never sailed. This story appears in fullest detail in the authorised biography and has therefore received Mr. Hearst's approval.

* * * *

The late Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, former editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", enjoyed an honour which is exceedingly rare, if not unique, among European converts to Islam. Mr. Pickthall was an Imam, one of the highest dignitaries in the Moslem faith, and officiated as such for some months at the Woking Mosque in England.

Though Lord Headley and other distinguished English Moslems did, on occasions, lead prayers at the Mosque, they never became Imams. The Imam of the Mosque, with this one exception, has always been an Indian.

The present leader of the Moslems in England is a woman, Mrs. Buchanam Hamilton, who succeeded Sir Hubert Stewart-Rankin on his resignation last year. Her sex debars her from officiating at the Mosque.

* * * *

The salary of the President of Chile is £2 a day, while the Finance Minister earns £1 a day.

This disclosure was made by the Finance Minister, Don Gustavo Ross, at a banquet of the Ibero-American Benevolent Society in London. "To be able to meet our obligations," said Senor Ross, "we live modestly, bordering, I might say on poverty. The modest servant of the Republic who stands before you and controls her finances devotes to his task from 12 to 14 hours a day of hard work in return for his daily £1."

* * * *

Here is a golfing story, which I repeat in spite of the fact that it is not a new one.

An American millionaire was yachting off Boston. His daughter bathing from the yacht, got into difficulties and was rescued by an Englishman who swam out to her from a neighbouring fishing smack. The grateful American offered the young man all that he had up to half his kingdom. The Englishman, whose sole interest in life was golf, refused everything with a modesty which merely increased the American's importunity. At last the Englishman said that as a memento he would accept a golf club.

The millionaire scribbled down the address of a Fifth-avenue palace, named a date three weeks ahead, and begged the Englishman to dine with him. On the appointed night half the millionaires of New York were assembled to honour the gallant rescuer. The dinner was sumptuous, and, as the host rose to propose the toast of the evening, the butler handed him a silver salver.

"Gentlemen," said the millionaire, "this is the young man who saved my daughter. I offered him the world. All he would take was a golf club. One golf club is not enough for his great deed, so I'm giving him two." He took two parchment transfer deeds from the salver and handed them to the young man. Here they are," he said, "Sunningdale and St. Andrews."

* * * *

What is regarded as an intimation of his early retirement was made by Ramsay MacDonald in a speech at Teddington Paint Research Station on Tuesday, May 19. Then he said:

"My first love was science. Maybe I shall return to her.

Many a wise man has gone back to where he started. Let us hope for his own sake that the branch of science to which Ramsay will return will not be Con-science.

* * * *

An "agony" advertisement runs: "Rest desired" in green hills near sea; free from telephone, gramaphones, wireless, speedboats, aeroplanes, gas-ballons, gambling machines, factories; no motorists; first fortnight June.

Why not mention the political situation, too?

* * * *

John Human, who made a century against the Indians at Lords told his friends that he does not expect to play any more cricket this season as he is busy earning a living at Lloyd's, a place which has been mentioned in the newspapers during the past few days owing to alleged Budget leakage.

However, Human won a bottle of sherry from a stage producer, by knocking up his hundred, so now his admirers are seeking to persuade him to keep on playing cricket. With a little luck, they point out, by the end of the season he would be able to give up insurance and set up as a wine merchant.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 2.

July	11.63
October	10.82
December	10.79
January	10.81
March	10.85
May	10.85
Middling Spot	11.80

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, June 2.

July	11.56
October	10.76
December	10.72
Middling Spot	11.86
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July	11.60
October	10.69
December	10.59
Noon Call.—	
July	11.60
October	10.72
December	10.61

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 2.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 2.

June	6.28
July	6.18
August	6.03
September	5.92
October	5.82
November	5.73
December	5.72
January	5.72
February	5.72
March	5.72
April	5.71
May	5.71
Middling Spot	6.67

Liverpool, June 2.

10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
July	6.16
October	5.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 2.

July	8.59
October	8.51
November	8.51
January	8.43
March	8.40
May	8.35
June	8.35
Middling spot	8.72

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 2.

Broach Fully Good (Good staple)	5.22
Broach Fine (Good staple)	5.37
Broach Superfine (Good staple)	5.52
Oomra Fine (No 1 staple)	5.14
Oomra Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.29
Oomra Choice (No 1 staple)	5.44
Bengal Good	4.19
Bengal Fully Good	4.29
Bengal Fine	4.41

Henceforth Scinde quotations will be discontinued.

SEEDS.
London, June 2.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull C.I.F. ton £10/13/9 June sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F. ton, £12/5/0 June/July sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, London C.I.F. ton, £12/15/0 June/July sellers.

Rape, Toria, Hull/Cont C.I.F. ton, £12/5/0 June/July sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, C.I.F. ton £12/2/6 June/July sellers.

LINSEED OIL.
London, June 2.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. 24 June sellers

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. 24/3 July/Aug. sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, June 2.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

EXCHANGES
London, June 2.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	5.00 1/16
Paris	75.94
Berlin	12.42 1/2
Madrid	36.63
Amsterdam	7.40 1/4
Brussels	29.58
Milan	63.50
Berne	15.48 1/2
Prague	120.87

LONDON RUBBER.
London, June 2.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. 7 5/16 sellers.

PRODUCE.
London, June 2.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, nominal.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, nominal.

Wheat, South Australian parcels 30 May sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, June 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F.—
Calcutta per cwt. June/July nominal 6/9

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F.—
Bombay per cwt June/July nominal 6/6

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F.—
Karachi per cwt. June/July nominal 6/6

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, June 2.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 6 3/4

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 2.

Spot	19 7/8
Forward	19 7/8
Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6/19/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, June 2.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £73

Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later £85 5/8

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later £97 5/8

Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 £115

Consols 2 1/2 per cent £84 3/4

Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 1961 £106 3/4

War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 £105 1/2

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69 £116 3/4

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £114 3/4

Chartered Bank of I. A. and China £14 5/8

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.) £105 1/2

National Bank of India £44

P and O Banking Corporation £10 1/8

LONDON METALS.
London, June 2.

Metal prices unreceived.—

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 29th day of May 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.
LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	30,78,06,000
Notes in circulation	165,93,28,000
Total Notes issued	196,71,34,000
Total Liabilities	196,71,34,000

ASSETS.

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	68,31,71,000
Total of A.	112,73,88,000
B. Rupee Coin	60,50,20,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	23,47,26,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper	Nil.
Total Assets	196,71,34,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 57.311 per cent.	

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 29th May 1936.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government**	17,92,48,000
(b) Banks	24,03,69,000
(c) Others	39,77,000
Bills Payable	7,77,000
Other Liabilities	67,32,000
Rupees	53,11,03,000

ASSETS.

Notes	30,78,06,000
Rupee Coin	8,35,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,58,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	2,39,000
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	15,30,32,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	Nil
Other Loans and Advances	3,00,000
Investments	6,15,44,000
Other Assets	70,89,000
Rupees	53,11,03,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

**Includes £34,500 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

YARN MARKET REPORT

Future Tendency Seems Rather Uncertain

Bombay, June 3.

The outstanding event during the week is a sharp rise in prices of raw material particularly in July/August Broach Cotton to the extent of over ten rupees per Candy.

In the ordinary circumstance such a rise should have affected the prices of yarns very favourably but it seems there has been hardly any effect on prices of yarns except that a further fall has been averted. The undertone however continues to remain steady but the buying is very limited.

Demand from consuming centres continues to remain very limited and in spite of such a sharp rise in cotton even speculative inquiries are almost absent. The future tendency seems to be rather uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is no change to report in this class of yarns where prices remain practically unchanged with a very small business passing.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Prices have remained practically unchanged during the week but the undertone is somewhat better. Inquiries have increased in this class of yarns and wherever scarcity is felt some increase in price has also been paid by the buyers. Fresh forward business with Japan as well as with Shanghai is very limited in as much as the replacing cost seems to be much higher at present. Sampin has shown further improvement in sympathy with rise in cotton whereas exchange continues to remain firm.

ART SILK YARNS.

There has been no change in the prices of Italian syndicate. Sales of syndicate goods are only very limited owing to absence of stock in popular deniers. As regards Japanese Art Silk yarns prices have remained practically unchanged with a steady undertone.

There have been increased inquiries from almost all consuming centres at the present level of prices but some of the popular brands are not available from stock. It is reported that the cloth produced by handloom weavers finds a ready sale and consumption of art silk yarns has been steadily increasing.

More interest has been taken by the weavers in Dull Lustred Yarns and in the absence of syndicate stocks Japanese Dull Lustred Yarns have now been capturing the markets. Stocks of Japanese Art Silk yarns in consuming districts are not very large and arrivals are also limited.

The Japanese makers have been showing firm attitude and fresh forward business therefore has been very limited. The future tendency is hopeful.

INDIAN YARNS.

No sales have been made by Bombay mills during the week. As a result of recent sharp rise in cotton some of the mills have been quoting higher prices but no buyers are forthcoming.

It is very surprising that in spite of firm cotton prices some of the Southern Indian mills are reported to have reduced their prices in yarns to some extent.

It is evident therefore that the demand for yarns at present is not sufficient to absorb the present spinnings of Indian mills. The future tendency is uncertain.

Whilst the demand remains as poor as it is at present it is difficult to raise any bullish enthusiasm in Indian Cotton but it would not require a large demand to expose the inherent strength of the market.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Uncertainty Regarding Franc And Gold Currencies

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly market report:—

Since our last Report the Rubber Market has been dull. On Friday the tone was easier and Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot was sold at 7 3/16d., this being the lowest price during the period while the highest was 7 5/16d. which was recorded on Thursday of last week and also on Monday and Tuesday of this week. Quotations show a decline on the week of 1/8d. per lb. all round. The tone is steady to firm at the lower levels.

The fall in values on Friday brought in a certain amount of Continental and Home Trade buying but America has shown very little interest in the Market here in the past seven days.

Towards the end of last week there were reports of slight strike trouble in two of the Akron factories. This proved to be short-lived, the matters in dispute being settled over the week-end and full work being resumed on Monday.

INACTIVE STATE.

The existing state of inactivity in the Market may be attributed entirely to the continued uncertainty regarding the fate of the franc and the other Continental gold currencies. The point that would particularly affect Rubber would of course be an eventual devaluation of Dutch currency. We have had several requests for our opinion as to the effect on the price of Rubber of such a devaluation. Briefly we think that this would in all probability cause a temporary decline, but we believe that the effect has already been largely discounted and that in any event any fall in price would be slight and short-lived for the following reasons:—

(1) The existence of the Regulation Scheme ensures that a higher price in guilder cents will not be followed by the export of a single extra ton of Rubber. Had there been no control in existence the position would have been different but with the control working efficiently there is no reason to fear any additional selling pressure.

(2) There need now be no fear that a higher gilder cent price will create difficulties in the control of Native Rubber. This might have been the case twelve months ago but since then the authorities have got the situation well in hand and the export tax system is working smoothly as is shown by the figures quoted below for exports for the first four months of the year.

(3) Neither the Dutch Rubber growers nor the D.E.I. Government are philanthropists. Dutchmen are in fact proverbially keen in business. The growers will naturally want to get as much as possible for their Rubber and the Government will wish to see as high a price as possible for the sake of their revenue. Quite distinct from the export tax on Native Rubber there is a revenue tax on all shipments of Estate Rubber based on a scale rising with the price. A proportionate part of the export tax on Native Rubber is also set aside as Government revenue.

(4) There are two main markets for Rubber, namely London where dealings are in sterling and New York where Rubber is sold in dollar cents. The price of Rubber is governed by sterling and by American currency, and not by guilder cents.

SHIPMENTS.

The preliminary figures of shipments from the Dutch East Indies for the month of April came through by Reuter's Service on Friday of last week. Shipments of Estate Rubber were cabled as 12,993 metric tons and those of Native Rubber as 12,556 metric tons. Reduced to long tons these amount to 12,715 tons Estate Rubber and 12,368 tons Native Rubber. We give below a table showing how the shipments for the first four months compare with the permissible exportable amount under the Regulation Scheme. All figures are in "long tons" (2,240 lbs).

January/April 1936 Estate Rubber	
Permissible Exportable Amount	51,662 tons
Actual Shipments	41,960 ,,
Deficiency	9,702 ,,
January/April 1936 Native Rubber	
Permissible Exportable Amount	48,338 tons
Actual Shipments	46,966 ,,
Deficiency	1,372 ,,
January/April 1936 Total	
Permissible Exportable Amount	100,000 tons
Actual Shipments	88,926 ,,
Deficiency	11,074 ,,

As will be seen from the above, shipments of both Estate and Native Rubber are well below the permissible amount and the Dutch East Indies as a whole have a balance in their favour at the end of April of 11,074 tons.

Following on a reduction from 35 to 34 cents per kilo on 8th May, the duty on the export of Native Rubber from the Dutch East Indies was again reduced to 33 cents on 11th May. These reductions are merely following out the policy of the authorities which is aimed at keeping the return to the native at an even figure, any rise in price in the Batavia Market being followed by a rise in the duty while a fall in price is followed by a reduction in the duty. This works automatically and the variations in the rate of duty are merely a result of the variation in price. We think it desirable to make this clear because in some sections of the press there seems to be a tendency to regard the raising or lowering of the duty as something which may have an effect on the price of Rubber. Actually the contrary is the case. It is the rise or fall in the price of Rubber which affects the rate of duty.

Stock.—The figures of United Kingdom stocks published on Monday showed a total of 136,696 tons and a decline of on the week of 3,054 tons. This is the tenth successive week of declines, the total fall in ten weeks amounting to 20,159 tons. United Kingdom stocks have not been below the present figure since the week ending 5th January 1933, when stocks stood at 136,539 tons and for the corresponding week last year ending Saturday, 11th May, stocks stood at 196,732 tons.

MONSOON WILL BREAK SLOWLY

Temperature Going Down Giving People Relief From Heat

It is a common impression that when monsoon comes it will break with a sudden burst. But it need not be so. It can come slowly and gradually increase in intensity. That obviously is what will happen this year in Bombay, from the look of things.

This, in gist, was the view of Dr. Ramanathan the Meteorologist at Colaba when interviwed by a representative of "Chronicle" to-day regarding the monsoon conditions.

Monsoon might not and need not start with a sudden flourish. To-day there are perfect monsoon conditions prevalent. There was the partially clouded sky; the cool south-westerly wind, which was certainly welcome to people who had been suffering from the sweltering heat of the summer. The temperature was gradually going down. It is 91.9 maximum to-day, just a degree above normal, while the minimum was 78.9 a degree below normal.

Last Year And This Year

The heat last year was greater than it is this year. As a matter of fact the monsoon last year started on June 13 and it did start with a flourish, the Fort area getting the maximum rainfall for 24 hours, namely two inches and 20 cents. Last year, the first time rain came was on June 13 and the following are the rainfall figures for that day.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending 14th June, 1935:

Colaba 10 cents; Fort 2 inches and 20 cents; J. J. Hospital 1 inch and 28 cents and Matunga 17 cents.

As we are to get, according to Dr. Ramanathan, the monsoon in smaller doses, it can be safely concluded that the real bursting of the monsoon with a flourish will not be for nearly a week to come. Bombay is having for the last few days smart showers every now and then. This however has not reduced the sweltering heat to a marked degree. Yet the smart showers have helped in just cooling the atmosphere. Further the feeling that the "monsoon has come" has been there and it certainly helps a great deal.

Not only was there even a cent of rain on June 3 last year but the temperature was also much more than what it is to-day.

RAINFALL

The following are the rainfall figures for the last 24 hours as also for the last three days from June 1:

Colaba 19 cents and 51 cents since June 1.

St. George's 10 cents and 59 cents since June 1.

J. J. Hospital 21 cents and 56 cents since June 1.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN KONKAN

Malabar Gets Heavy Rain

POONA, June 3.

The Bay monsoon has been active in Burma while the Arabian Sea branch has caused widespread rain in Malabar and the Konkan. Widespread thunderstorm and rain has also fallen from Assam to East Punjab, while a few falls have occurred in south-east Madras, Mysore, Deccan and the North Madras Coast.

Fairly widespread duststorms are reported from the Punjab, Rajputana and Sind.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Cherrapunji 17 inches, Kyaukpyu 6 inches, Akyab 5, Cox's Bazaar and Karwar 4 inches, Gwa Sandheads 3, Tavoy, Rangoon, Daltonganj, Bahraich, Mukteswar 2 inches, Dibrugarh, Purnea, Meerut, Marmagao, Mangalore, Mahableshwar 1½ inches.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in the plans of the Punjab and the United Provinces, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, West Bengal and will continue fairly widespread in east and north Bengal, Assam, Burma, Malabar and Konkan.

Scattered falls will also occur in the interior of the Peninsula and along and near the hills of the Punjab and the United Provinces. —A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of June 3.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.019 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.9 degrees 1.1 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.9 degrees 1.0 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a. m. 79 p. c. Direction of wind at 8 a.m. (W)

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED JUNE 3

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a. m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.2 F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.74 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

THE FORGOTTEN WOMAN LIVES IN JAPAN

(Continued from page 6.)

cult it was for them to readjust themselves to what was expected of them in Japan. Their children found it even harder. The extreme nationalism now prevailing everywhere, permeating particularly the schools, frowns on children "corrupted" by European influences. They no longer conform to the ideal pattern. A kimona-clad young woman who acted as guide to a party touring Japan and who was responsible for many details relating to baggage, taxis, and getting her charges to places on time, was a constant source of wonderment to an otherwise Liberal-minded compatriot. "I can't understand it. I can't understand it" he kept repeating. "She is so aggressive. Japanese women are not aggressive". And yet she was expected to fill a job which after all required considerable aggressiveness.

The Kimona

More men and children especially in urban communities have taken to European dress than women. The kimona is aesthetically a beautiful as well as a very becoming garment. Against the background of the soft greys of unpainted houses it is the most colourful thing in Japan. The foreigner envies the artistically blended colours and beautiful designs in the Japanese woman's dress until she pictures herself trying to wear it as a practical garment. No one is more critical of the kimona than the Japanese working woman herself. Its long sleeves and skirt are awkward while the obi, or stiff brocade sash, is cumbersome and binding. The Japanese Red Cross has recently pronounced against the obi from a health point of view claiming that as it is now worn it is constricting and produces flat chests. Factory girls, office girls and city school teachers have adopted European clothes for practical purposes. The waitresses and maids in hotels and tea houses, however, are still uniformed in kimonas. To see them padding about noiselessly in their tiny sandals, charming to look upon, gentle and courteous as they oversee one's needs, makes one hope that the aestheticism of old Japan may somehow be inculcated into the new. For European clothes as modelled in Japan are badly made of cheap material and almost universally unbecoming. An unemployed Paul Poiret would do the world a good turn by designing a distinctive and colourful costume for the Japanese working woman to be made from their own beautiful textiles.

Women In Industry

It is almost unbelievable that the thousands of women and girls who pour into offices and factories daily are so little touched by being thrust from medievalism into the hurly-burly of modern industrialism. There are, according to Japanese employment bureau statistics, 1,000,000 women working in Japan to-day outside their homes. This does not account for the thousands of women working in their own fields. A rapidly industrialized Japan found it expedient to use female labour in order to compete with foreign markets. But factory life and a little schooling have not emancipated these women from ancient usages. Women are paid only about half the wages paid to men. They are used predominately in the textile industry and in localities which draw labour from the surrounding countryside. Dormitories are provided for girls. Factory girls in a certain silk mill in Tokyo are paid 80 sen (24 cents), a day. The working day usually lasts ten hours and there are two holidays a month. Sunday in Japan is not usually a holiday except in certain banks and offices. Girls in a large porcelain factory in Nagoya received an average of 50 sen a day. This would be about 15 cents at the present exchange. In slack seasons the women are the first to be laid off. Young girls from 16 to 25 form the largest percentage of Japan's working women. These girls have not the economic independence that the American working girl has. For it is the parents who most often make the contract between employers and their daughters. Young country girls sent into domestic service are usually chaperoned to their job by parents who are concerned as to the training their daughter will receive in "nice ways" which will serve her later in marriage. Paternalistic department store owners frequently give continuation school courses to their girl employees not in how to live on their salaries but in flower arrangement and tea ceremony, two arts a Japanese woman should know.

The Japanese employer does not expect his girl workers to be with him more than six or seven years. They are expected to marry soon after they turn 24. For their real career is marriage and their real function is to produce children.

No Political Rights

Politically women have no rights. It was not until 1922 that they were allowed even to attend political meetings. A struggling woman suffrage organisation felt, just before the Manchurian incident, that after having succeeded in getting a suffrage bill through the House of Representatives it stood a good chance of convincing the House of Peers that suffrage for women would benefit Japan. But since the incident, re-action has permeated Government circles and the question of political liberty is unpopular. The organisation's leader is pessimistic as to whether ten more years will find Japanese women enfranchised.

Growing Change

This is the broad picture of the status of women in Japan to-day. It is bound up with and is a part of ancient traditions which include a national religion and a militarized Government. Yet in a small way western ideas regarding women are commencing to penetrate particularly in intellectual circles. In little groups the intellectual leaders of Japan are beginning to change the concept of a Japanese woman towards herself. The change comes faster among student groups, sometimes too fast. The Japanese "flapper" frequenting night clubs, dancing, smoking and drinking in masculine society horrifies and frightens sober minds who picture westernization having this effect on all their youth. A paternalistic Government recently issued an edict prohibiting men and women students from entering cafes and tea houses after 6-30 p.m.

Both industrialisation and education are having their effect in changing social relationships. Young people are beginning to choose their own mates and set up their homes apart from their parents. Women, especially in intellectual matters, are beginning to share the opportunities of men. Three medical colleges in Tokyo train women doctors. Many women prepare to be teachers and social workers. An enlightened Japanese said to me that he believed that the progress of a nation was measured by the amount of liberty its women possessed. If this is true and if Japan is to become completely westernized then it must needs sacrifice, its most aesthetic creation for a creature more adapted perhaps but not less useful.

STUDENT STABS COLLEAGUE?

Petty Quarrel Results In Serious Injury

(From A Correspondent)
JUBBULPORE, May 31.

According to a Narshinghpur message, a mild sensation was created the other day in the town over the reported stabbing of a student by another fellow student in the school hostel.

From details available, it appears that a quarrel had started between K. C. Nema and Sardar Singh, two students residing in the Government High School Hostel at Narsinghpur, over a petty affair. It took a serious turn and they came from words to blows.

It is further alleged that during this altercation, Nema whipped out a knife and stabbed his opponent, injuring him more or less seriously.

The matter was immediately reported to the police who are busy investigating the affair.

CYCLONE HAVOC IN U. P.

ALLAHABAD, June 2.

News has been received of considerable havoc caused by a cyclone between Allahabad and Pratabgarh districts last evening, as a result of which, 6 telegraph posts were thrown down and several trees were uprooted. The Down Train from Allahabad to Fyzabad was delayed a few hours, while the Up Train from Fyzabad had to stop at Viswanathganj Station and to send only the engine to clear the line before resuming journey to Allahabad.—United Press.

BIG BLAZE IN HARIJAN COLONY

Forty Families Rendered Desolate And Helpless

(From Our Correspondent.)
SAYAJIGANJ, June 3.

In the village of Manubar, near Broach, a fire in the Harijan locality gutted many huts, rendering about 40 families desolate and helpless.

The Broach municipality sent fire engines to extinguish the fire. Harijans need financial aid.

Ramkrishna Centenary At Raichur

(From Our Correspondent)
(By Mail).

The youths of this place formed a centenary-committee and celebrated Ramkrishna's centenary on May 29, Prof. R. V. Jahgirdar, of Karnatak College, Dharwar, presided over the meeting.

Prof. Valvekar, of Prema Vidya Peetha, Tungabhadra was the main speaker for the day.

In the morning 'pooja', 'arti' and 'bhajan' were offered before the beautifully decorated photos of Sri Ramkrishna and Vivekananda by the local musicians and Vasudev Rao of Bangalore.

In the evening a large crowd consisting of all sects and a few officials gathered in the spacious pandal of Nagareswer temple here. Prof. Valveker delivering his speech summarised Sri Ramkrishna's teachings lucidly.

The Lord Mayor of London on the occasion of the anniversary birthday of the late King George has launched an appeal for funds for the national memorial.

A statue at Westminister and playing fields throughout the country have been planned.

SCARCITY OF GOOD CLASS COTTON

Prospects Of Small Carryover

Bombay, May 28.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:—

We have had another week of exceedingly dull markets with very little change in values, most traders continuing to adopt a waiting attitude. There has been nothing of importance in weather reports from the American cotton belt. In the Eastern parts there is still insufficient moisture, whilst there has been excessive rains in South Texas.

SPOTS LIGHT.

July New York is slowly creeping up to the level at which the Pool liquidated most of its holdings of May Futures, thus demonstrating that the spot position is still tight, in spite of further releases of Loan cotton. Total releases up till last Friday were about 825,000 bales and by the end of this month, after which date no further applications will be considered, it is anticipated one million bales will have been taken back by the producers. Meantime consumption of American cotton continues at a steady rate and the total for the season is heading for 12 1/2 millions, which will mean a reduction in the carryover of about 2 million bales. In recent months consumption of American cotton has been at the rate of over 13 millions per annum, and as it is unlikely the new crop will exceed this figure, New crop cotton at a cent discount as compared with Old Crops looks cheap. It must also be remembered that the carryover of outside growths this autumn is not going to be large, so there should be a good demand for New Crop American Cotton so soon as it is available to the market.

In Bombay we have had another very dull week. Fresh demand has been the smallest for some time, but in spite of this the market has not given way. This season's large Indian crop has moved into consumption at a rapid rate, with the result that the balance of the crop remaining in the country is small for this time of the year. Port stocks are not heavy and supplies in the interior are being depleted rapidly. Many styles are becoming increasingly difficult to buy.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1936

INSTRUCTIONAL FLIGHT STARTS

Flying Club Pupil And Ground Engineer Take Off For England

Mr. S. H. Engineer, a pupil of the Bombay Flying Club and Mr. P. Stone, Ground Engineer, left yesterday morning in a De Havilland Gypsy Moth plane from Juhu aerodrome on an instructional flight to England and back.

The Officials of the Flying Club and friends and relatives of Mr. Engineer saw him off, as the 'plane took off at 7 a.m.

Mr. Engineer, it is understood, will be joined in England by two other pupils of the Bombay Flying Club, Mr. B. B. Nicholson and Mr. C. B. Contractor, who are proceeding by the steamer.

After the completion of the course Mr. Nicholson, it is understood, will fly back to India in a new aerodrome to be purchased by the Club.

INDIAN FLIERS REACH KARACHI

KARACHI, June 3.

Mr. Aspy Engineer and Mr. P. Stone of the Bombay Flying Club who are on an instructional flight to Heston landed at Drigh Road at 5-55 p. m. They will be taking off at 6 tomorrow morning.—A. P.

NO DEFIANCE OF GOVT. ORDER

Detenu Ordered To Be Released

BERHAMPORE, June 2.

That a telegraphic order is not an order in writing of the Bengal Government as contemplated by section 2 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1930, was the finding of Mr. G. B. Synge, Session Judge, who although upheld the conviction of detenu Nagendra Nath Gupta on the ground of his pleading guilty in the lower court directed his release forthwith in the appeal preferred by the detenu against his conviction and sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of disobedience of Government order by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Berhampore.

It will be remembered that detenu Nagendra Nath Gupta of Barisal who was interned at Bhagabangola was brought to the Sadar Hospital for treatment. After several weeks' stay in hospital he was asked to remove to the place of his internment in pursuance of a telegraphic communication addressed to the Superintendent of Police by the local Government. The detenu refused to comply with the said order and he was accordingly prosecuted for disobedience of Government order. In the lower court he pleaded guilty and was convicted as aforesaid.

The Sessions Judge, however, held that the telegrams was not a Government order and as such there could not have been any violation on the part of the appellant. The judge therefore directed his immediate release.—United Press.

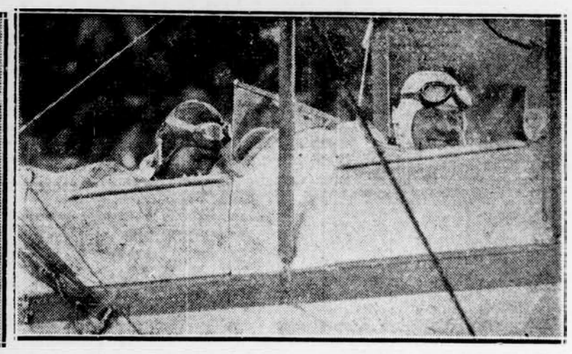
Mangalore Protest Against Bose's Detention

MANGALORE, June 3.

At a meeting of the Mangalore Municipal Council the following resolution has been unanimously adopted:—

"That this Council protests against the detention of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose without trial and respectfully brings to the notice of the Government that such action cannot inspire the confidence of people in the message of the Viceroy".—United Press.

Bombay Airmen Leave For Heston



P. Stone and S. H. Engine er, of the Bombay Flying Club, left for Heston on Wednesday from the Juhu Aerodrome on an instructional flight. (Left) the start of the flight. (Right) the Airmen.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED YOURSELF AS A VOTER?

If Not, Do So At Once

REMEMBER

The last day for registering your name in the electoral roll is July 3 for Bombay City and July 10 for all other Constituencies.

You have a vote if you are 21 years of age and have resided in the Constituency for at least six months.

AND

You pay income tax

or

Occupy as owner or tenant a house of not less than Rs. 60 annual rental value in Bombay or a house of not less than Rs. 18 annual rental value in any urban area.

or

Have passed the Matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate Examination of Bombay University or an equivalent examination

or

Being a retired, pensioned, discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of regular army or of the auxiliary force or of the Indian Territorial Force or of Police Force, have served in the force for not less than four years.

or

You pay Rs. 8 or more annually as land revenue either as holder or tenant

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR WOMEN.

If she is literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by her.

If she is the wife of a person paying income-tax or paying a monthly rent of Rs. 10.

(Registration on application for these additional qualifications).

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR HARIJANS.

If he is a literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by the person.

Application forms are available at the Congress House and the Offices of all District Congress Committees in the City.

HUNT FOR MAN WHO RAN AMOCK

Missing After Killing One And Injuring Three

LAHORE, June 3.

A party of mounted police are hunting for a man on horse back who is at large with a gun in hand and who has already killed a man and a woman and injured three according to a report from Kotnasirkhan village, Lahore District.

It appears that the "killer" who was dimissed from domestic service being suspected of theft seized his master's gun and aimed it at the latter who however managed to escape by shutting himself up in a room. A Hindu shopkeeper and woman who tried to raise an alarm were shot at and killed. Mounting his master's horse the man galloped off to an adjacent village,, shooting down all opposition and resulting in injuries to three more, including a woman all of whom have been sent to hospital. The terror stricken villagers shut themselves up in their houses till the man rode off on his own accord.

The Superintendent of Police of Kasur himself is directing a search which has so far proved unsuccessful.—A.P.

FIRE IN BARODA THEATRE

Panic-Stricken Spectators Rush Out As Big Blaze Burns Down Film

BARODA, June 3.

The film "Tarzan the Fearless" at the Laxmi Talkies theatre situated near the tower of Baroda suddenly caught fire at 7-15 p.m. last evening and was burnt. The loss to machinery damaged is estimated at Rs. 2,500.

The copy of the film hired from a Bombay Agent which was burnt had cost Rs. 500.

Mechanics and workmen jumped from the dynamo room and saved a panic of the stricken spectators who rushed out of the Theatre which was enveloped in smoke.

The fire brigade from Raopura Fozdar Pawar, with the police, reached the spot in time and extinguished the fire.

The breaking of the film in the joint is stated to have caused an explosion.—A.P.

CONGRESS AND TRADE UNIONS

Labour Sub-Committee Secretary's Appeal

ALLAHABAD, June 3.

Mr. D. Narasingh, Secretary, Congress Labour Sub-Committee of the A. I. C. C. Office, addressing the Trade Unions and Labour Organisations in a Press-note says that the Committee is engaged in collecting all relevent information regarding the Labour organisations and that, office-bearers of Central organisations and Unions, who have not received his circular on the subject should send their full address and annual reports of the constitutions and such other literature that would give authoritative information to the A. I. C. C. Office, about the situation of place. It will be, continues Mr. Narasingh, the most serious endeavour of the Committee to maintain close contact with Trade Union organisations.—United Press.

The following will represent the British Wightman Cup team against America at Wimbledon, where matches begin on June 12: Miss Dearman, Miss Hardwick, Miss James, Miss Lyle, Miss Round and Miss Stammers.

Mrs. Shirinbai M. Cama Passes Away

Founder Of Women's And Men's Homes And Zealous Social Worker, She Was Popularly Known As "Maiji"

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Shirinbhai Muncherji Cama at the ripe age of 79. The death took place in Bombay on Tuesday at 4-30 p.m.

Mrs. Cama was a great social worker and her name was a household word in Parsi families. She lost her husband the late Mr. Muncherji Dossabhai Cama in 1892 at Bangalore.

After his death, she devoted herself to social work. She was convinced of the need for a Convalescent Home for Parsi women and before starting one, she attended the Dr. Masina Hospital for taking lessons in Nursing, Hygiene, and Compounding of medicine. She began to collect funds for the Home in collaboration with the late Mr. Navroji Patak, and in 1903 made a beginning. Professor P. A. Wadia and Mrs. Shirinbhai Cama herself contributed liberally.

Tata's Big Donation

Later, Sir Dorab Tata gave a donation of Rs. 50,000 out of which a bungalow was bought at Bandra for Rs. 30,000 and she began to devote her time to the welfare of women and children.

In appreciation of her work, Lady Ratan Tata gave away her bungalow at Matheran worth Rs. 75,000 to extend her activities.

Mrs. Shirinbhai used to send some of the inmates of the Bandra Home for a change to this bungalow at Matheran.

Mrs. Shirinbhai devoted herself night and day for the welfare of the inmates.

Encouraged by the success of the Home, in 1932, she started a Home for men as well, and made a humble beginning. This new Home now accommodates about 40 men, though if the funds permitted the demand for a larger accommodation could be met. Those who are wrecked in health, due to unemployment or illness other causes, are admitted to the Home for convalescence.

Other Activities

Mrs. Cama was the president of the Seva Sadan Society's Home for the Helpless. She was also the mainstay of the Parsi Charity

Mrs. Shirinbai M. Cama.

Organisation, in whose interests she worked zealously. She was the president of the Stri Jarthosti Mandal which has been doing useful work for a number of years. It was through her that the Parsi Hunershala was started in 1928.

She was a Justice of the Peace and was appointed a non-official visitor to the Prisons.

Motherly Care And Devotion

Mrs. Shirinbai's love for the welfare of women, children and men inmates of the two Homes has been well-known among her co-religionists. All those who had personal experience of her devoted "toil and moil" freely admitted that the loving care and attention bestowed on all the inmates far transcended even the real mother's love.

To her all the unfortunate derelicts were her own children—who all used to call and know her by the pet name of "Maiji."

When convinced of the fact that a home for male derelicts among her community was as badly wanted, she, with her characteristic zeal, set her heart on the proposal, and was successful in starting a home for them, as stated above, in 1932.

A Typical Case

How keenly she felt to ameliorate the lot of the miserables will be seen from only one example. She was informed that a certain youth was very cruelly treated and ignored by his relatives in Bombay. She went to the party concerned, and ultimately prevailed on them to give the boy in her charge.

She brought him up in the home and now he is still there, after the lapse of a couple of years, hale and hearty—though stunted in growth and rather mentally defective—a big transformation indeed, from a miserable piece of humanity! He has passed his twenties, though he looks like a mere boy. He was much loved and caressed by "Maiji." There will be hundreds like this boy who will miss Mrs. Shirinbai. May her soul rest in peace!

FRONTIER OUTRAGE

Servant Fired At And Killed But Captain Narrowly Escape

SIMLA, June 3.

News has just reached here of the narrow escape of Captain C. F. S. Langridge, M.C., 3|14th Punjab Regiment from death at the hands of two tribesmen of Mahsud country in the Frontier on 22nd May. Capt. Langridge and his servant were driving from Razmak to Wana. Two tribesmen signalled to them to halt. When the car came to a standstill the tribesmen fired at pointblank range killing the servant on the spot. Captain Langridge was not hurt.

The offenders succeeded in escaping though they were fired on by the Khassadar on roadpicket duty closeby. Neither the identity nor the motive of the offenders has been ascertained though Mahsud tribe joined in the pursuit and investigation. The tribe also professed utmost abhorrence and gave the impression that they are not responsible for the outrage.—A.P.

TRIBAL LEADERS TAKEN AS HOSTAGES

Trouble In Waziristan Again

SIMLA, June 3.

News of unrest has been received from Waziristan, where Abdulla Jan Zillikhel Wazir belonging to Nikaband has collected a band of raiders and outlaws 15 miles beyond Wana. The band which, committed outrage last year when a mail lorry was attacked and five persons killed, have also joined Abdulla Jan.

In Wana this band killed a contractor and another minor official. The Zillikhels Tribesmen were told they have to honour the agreements and hand over Abdulla Jan. Their leaders were taken as hostages. Accordingly a Tribal Lashkar marched on to Fort in which Abdulla Jan took refuge. Through the influence of Faquir Shew, a local divine, Abdulla Jan agreed to enter into terms and promised safe conduct till Wana. 'En route' he changed his mind, however, and the siege of his Fort has been resumed.—United Press.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRIBAL AGREEMENT

SIMLA, June 3.

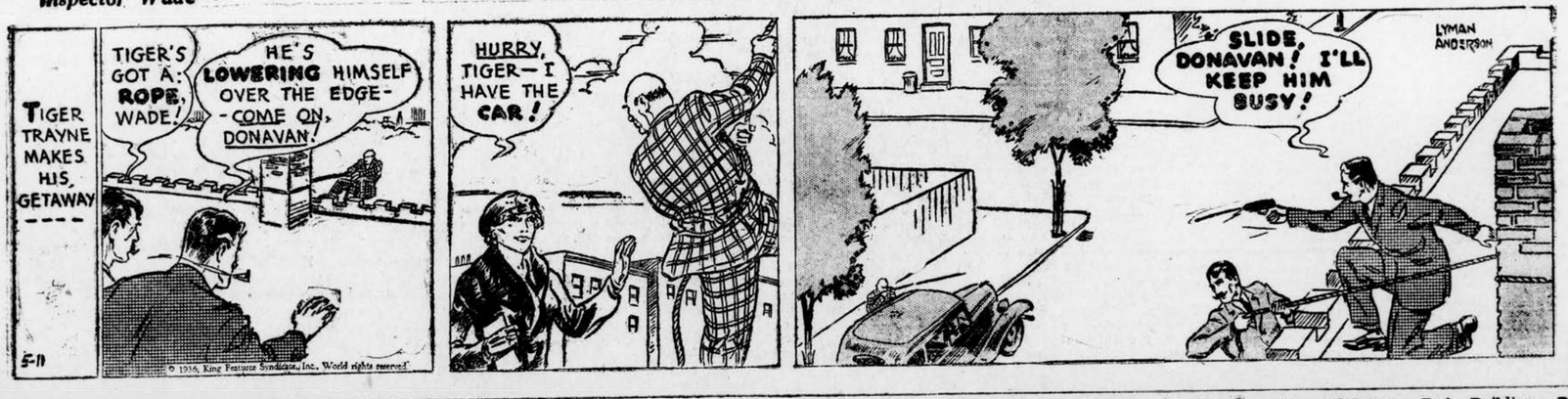
Reports received here indicate that the Afridis have established some tribal pickets near Hsragai midway to Khyber Pass.

This is considered as a breach of the Tribal Agreement with the Government under which the Government was entirely responsible for the safety and protection of the Khyber Pass road and Railway. The Aribal Jirgs have been informed that their Spring allowance will not be paid.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

The Traitor's Gate

Inspector Wade—


TIGER TRAYNE MAKES HIS GETAWAY
TIGER'S GOT A ROPE, WADE!
HE'S LOWERING HIMSELF OVER THE EDGE--COME ON, DONAVAN!
HURRY, TIGER—I HAVE THE CAR!
SLIDE, DONAVAN! I'LL KEEP HIM BUSY!
LYMAN ANDERSON
5-11
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